

# MILLIONS OF MEN FOR WAR SELECTED BY LOTTERY.

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#### Chancellor Insists that Further Terms are to be Offered.

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### CARNAHAN IS ACCUSED

#### Miner, Thrown in Jail, Brings Suit.

#### First Victim of State Corporation Department Appeals to Courts.

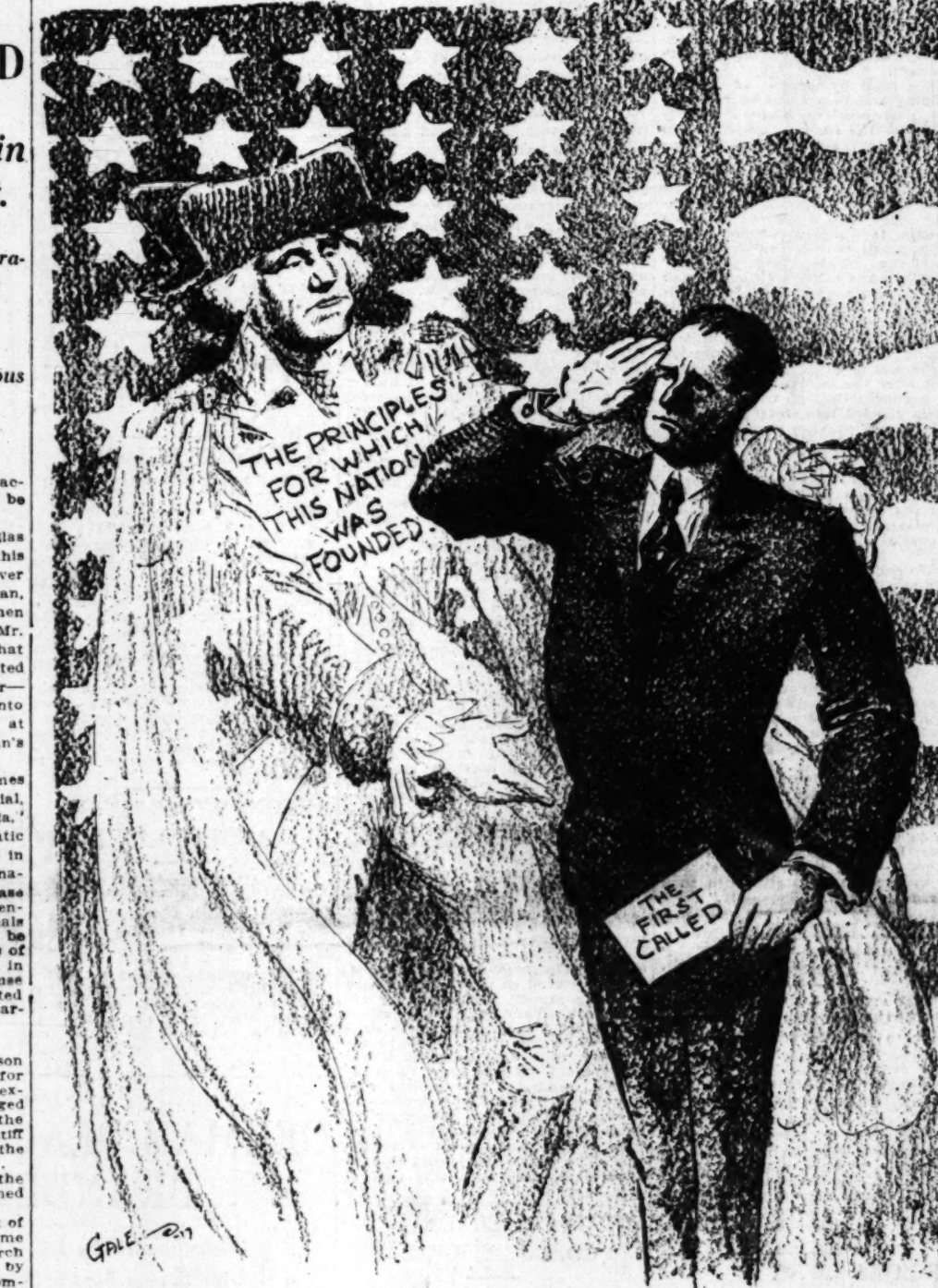
#### Asks Damages for Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment.

IF YOU dare to bring an action against me, you will be disgraced."

Such is the statement which Silas Cobb, a reputable attorney of this city, declares was made to him over the telephone by H. L. Carnahan, Commissioner of Corporations, when the latter was notified that Mr. Cobb had a client who insisted that a suit for damages be instituted against the State Commissioner—a client who had been thrown into jail and kept there ten days at the behest of Mr. Carnahan's deputy.

Only last Wednesday The Times published an extended editorial, headed "The Case of California," and dealing with the autocratic powers which have been placed in the hands of Commissioner Carnahan, showing the intent to increase these powers and the possible menace to corporations or individuals should this arbitrary authority be misused. Now, right on the heels of this article, comes the fact that, in a case based upon alleged misuse of these very functions, the United States District Court has set a hearing for October 30.

### First in the Hearts of Their Countrymen.



### POLITICIANS CLAMOR FOR COMMISSIONS FOR PETS.

#### THREE IN CHICAGO HELD FOR FRAUD.

CHICAGO, July 20.—L. Frank Wiegand, president; J. A. Valentine, treasurer and Theodore Rodman, general manager of the Standard Securities corporation and the Federal Engineering and Construction company, were arrested here today charged with having used the United States mails in the furtherance of a fraud. The postoffice inspectors who made the arrest declared that the men swindled hundreds of victims in various parts of the country by advertising for officers of a number of corporations and requiring the applicants to buy stock in the concerns before employing them.

### WORLD'S GREATEST DRAFT PROVES HUGE SUCCESS.

#### Machinery to Give America a Vast Army Works Without a Hitch.

#### WASHINGTON, July 21.—Drawing of lots under the selective draft, which began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was concluded at 2:18 a.m. today.

#### The great lottery went off without mishap except for the drawing of one blank, which means that one serial number among the 10,500 assigned to registrants was not drawn. The blank was given No. 10,500 in the liability-for-service list and, when a rechecking reveals the missing serial number, it will be given that place.

Officials said the presence of the blank undoubtedly resulted from an oversight by one of the clerks who helped with physical preparations for the drawing. All agreed that it would entail no injustice to any registrant. For the present, men holding serial numbers 3217 are at the foot of the long liability list. That was the last number drawn, but it was recorded as 10,499 and will have to yield last place to the missing serial when it is discovered.

#### QUOTA FOR CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, July 20.—The gross quota for Sacramento city as determined last night by Adj.-Gen. Borree, in placing the ratio between population and registration for the selective draft, is 797. The quota for the county is 328, making a total for the county and city of 1125.

The total quota for the State of California is 34,846. Of this number, approximately 11,000 persons are exempted by reason of already having joined the United States Army or Navy and the National Guard of the State.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Selective conscription was put into effect today when a national lottery fixed the order of military liability for the 10,000,000 young Americans registered for service.

To accomplish the result 10,500 numbers had to be drawn one at a time, a task which began in the morning and lasted far into the night.

The lottery was held in the public hearing room of the Senate office building with War Department officials in charge of the actual drawing and with members of the Senate and House Military Committees as witnesses. Through the day there was a small crowd of spectators, but altogether probably less than 1000 people saw any part of the process.

As a result of the drawing, every registered man is given a definite place in the liability for service list. Already 687,000 have been drawn, and the balance of the list will be drawn in the coming days.

The Secretary reached into the jar, picked up a capsule and handed it to an announcer. It was No. 253. Then in quick succession, other numbers were drawn, while cameras and motion picture machines recorded the scene.

The only interruption was the frequent changes of tired announcers and tabulators and the removal for cleaning of the blackboards where the result was publicly displayed as each number came out. When a capsule was drawn, the announcer would say, "The number is 253."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

### THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

Covering the Globe.

Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) Draft Draw Complete. (2) The War. (3) Mexico. (4) Vote on Control Bill Today. (5) Commissioner Carnahan's Report. (6) Peace Move in Germany Called a Sham. (7) American Airplane Preparations.

SUMMARY.

British girls rapidly fill men's places in many army departments near the front.

THE GREAT WAR. The Situation to Date: The Russians in Galicia are said to be in retreat.

German Chancellor Michaelis declares no more peace offers will be made by Germany.

An attempt to kill War Minister Kerensky is reported in Russia.

The United States is making preparations for a vast aviation establishment in France.

Alleged American attempt on the life of the Kaiser is explained.

Fierce fighting in Flanders is reported.

JITNEYS THROUGH IN PORTLAND, OR.

PORTLAND (Or.) July 20.—Jitneys in Portland are through. So announced President Rossman of the Jitney Drivers' Union today to City Commissioner Mann. He said most of the drivers felt that the vote of a bond of \$2500 as required by the ordinance adopted by the voters June 4 was too great to make the jitney business profitable.

All drivers who attempted to drive tomorrow without having furnished the required bonds will be arrested.

For an hour this morning there was almost a steady line of jitney drivers at police headquarters arrested because they were not bonded. It was later learned that there had been a mistake, the city officials failing to notify the police department that the jitney drivers had received another day of grace.

Upon noon today twenty-two drivers had been arrested, most of whom were placed under \$25 bail, but some were compelled to stay in the corridors of the City Jail while they were telephoning to the outside for bail.

MAXIMUM FOR COAL FIXED IN COLORADO.

DENVER, July 20.—Colorado coal operators at a meeting here today adopted a maximum price of \$3 a ton for mine run, and \$4.25 for jump and prepared coals to be effective from today to September 1.

The decision is in line with action by coal operators and government officials in the East.

At the same time the operators prepared to take up with government officials the question of a higher price, the prices fixed here today being the same as in the East. It was pointed out by the operators that conditions here make a higher price necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The great drawing of lots under the selective draft in Washington was a huge success.

It is reported that a final check of the drawing will be made today.

It is also reported that the drawing of lots will be continued for some time.

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### THE ACTION.

The action is that of J. B. Wilson vs. H. L. Carnahan. It is a suit for \$5000 damages and for \$5000 exemplary damages for the alleged false and malicious action of the defendant in charging the plaintiff with criminal libel.

The plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned and thrown into the City Jail.

The records of the Police Court of Los Angeles city, page 442, volume 17, case 26,783, show that on March 1, 1914, a complaint was filed by H. W. Bowman (then Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, with offices in Los Angeles) charging J. B. Wilson with criminal libel.

The trial was set for April 10 following, but the defendant appeared in court before Judge Police Judge Richardson, with Public Defender Pope as his counsel, and the plaintiff was represented by Mr. Wiegand. A jury trial was demanded, and the case consumed two days, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

The case was then dismissed, and the exhibits belonging to the Bureau of Corporations were withdrawn.

AFTERMATH.

Now comes the aftermath—the suit of Mr. Wilson against Commissioner Carnahan for \$10,000 damages. The history of the case presents some interesting lights on the methods employed in the conduct of the Bureau of Corporations, whereby a man who dares to criticize the way in which the bureau is run is thrown into jail.

The ramifications of the case reach back to the last days of the year 1914. J. B. Wilson, whose home is in Dallas, Tex., had been scouring in Oregon, but there contracted rheumatism. He sought a more favorable climate for a temporary stopping place, and came to Los Angeles where, incidentally, he soon recovered his health.

Feeling able to do again, he went to the "help wanted" advertisements, and saw the announcement of the Gold Calena Mining and Investment Company, stating that it wanted mechanics to work at its mining properties. Mr. Wilson investigated, and was hired to go to the mines.

HAD TO TAKE STOCK.

These mining properties are located at Hestia, thirty-one miles back of Indio, in Riverside county. After Mr. Wilson had been on the job a little while, he says that it was represented to him that he would have to take stock of the company as security for the payment of his wages for the first thirty days.

He paid in money within sixty days, and he says that the crew had been working forty days the food supplies ran out, and work stopped, and he was forced to take stock for his wages, under the agreement mentioned above.

This stock was issued January 25, 1915, after the "Blue Sky Law" had gone into effect, and was illegally issued.

From time to time Mr. Wilson says he tried to get cash payments for his stock. He had learned that ore had been marketed and the money had been used for other purposes, he says. He finally laid the matter before the State

### VOTE GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The German Reichstag has voted without discussion the third reading of the bill providing for a war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks. The minority against the measure was made up of independent Socialists.

### ENGLAND REFUSES IRISH PASSPORTS.

LONDON, July 20.—The government has refused passports to two delegates, O'Brien and Campbell, of the Irish Trade Union Congress and the Labor party, to proceed to Stockholm and Petrograd. These delegates were appointed to attend the Social-conferences to be held at an early date.

### "BE LAW-ABIDING," ORDER TO MINERS.

LEADVILLE (Colo.) July 20.—"During the coming strike we urgently request all workers to conduct themselves in a manner becoming law-abiding citizens," said a statement issued today by the local branch of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The miners are to leave their work at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. According to mine officials, 5000 men eventually will be involved in the strike. The mine produce great quantities of zinc, valuable during war time.

The miners will hold a final meeting tonight.

### ROLAND S. MORRIS GOES TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia was nominated today by President Wilson as Ambassador to Japan.

### THREATEN TO LYNCH FRIENDS OF THE I.W.W.

PORTLAND (Or.) July 20.—"Any of you guys who think you're comin' in here to get them I.W.W. out of jail are crazy with the heat."

It was the leader of the Klamath Falls (Or.) Vigilante Committee speaking.

"Yo' ain't talking to me," replied Attorney Dan E. Powers.

"Well, just thought we'd let you know," remarked the home guard.

"We've got forty of 'em in jail and we're goin' to hang twenty and throw the rest of 'em in the lake. If you're in here to defend 'em, we'll throw you in the lake, too."

Dan got back today. He does not advise any local barrister to go down to Klamath Falls to defend the suspects.

Up and down the streets roam the citizens carrying Winchester and navy revolvers. Sawed-off shotguns are also in evidence. They meet the stranger as he comes to town.

"What's your business here?" they ask.

He has to have pretty good business to get by the Sheriff.

Powers was on his way to Sacramento when he received a wire from a Portland client to run over to Klamath Falls and look over some business properties. Dan ran over—he came very nearly running out. He arrived there Tuesday evening. He took the first stage for Ashland the next day.

"They treated me well enough, but—" and Dan said that he was going to Sacramento next week, although he would not go down by way of Klamath Falls.

Dan is now having his ticket for Sacramento routed by way of Salt Lake, Denver, El Paso and Los Angeles.

### Later Dispatches

With Fresh News Marked "30"

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Disaffection Among Russians Permits Germans to Make Important Gain in Galicia.

REGIMENT OF SLAVS VOLUNTARILY RETIRES. Attempt by Crown Prince to Retake Ground is Repulsed by French.

Disaffection among Russian troops has resulted in an important gain of ground by Germans and Austrians in the region of Zloczow, east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Persistent German attacks at first were repulsed by the Russians. Later a Russian regiment near the center of the line voluntarily left its trenches and retired, forcing the other units on the line to fall back. This movement, Petrograd says, gave the Germans opportunity for developing their movement.

Some Russian troops are reported to have refused to obey their commanders under the influence of the extremists who brought about the recent disorders in the Russian capital.

Prince Leopold led the Austro-German advance in person, and his troops, Berlin says, occupied three miles of defenseless territory, a few thousand prisoners.

EVACUATE BLUDNIKI. Northwest of Halicz the Russians have evacuated Bludniki. Near Brusany, between Halicz and Zloczow, the Russians have repulsed German efforts. A Russian offensive movement near Novica, south of Kalusz, brought no important gain.

Another effort by the German Crown Prince to gain the California and Casemates plateau, between Hurbiele and Craonne on the Alsace front, has been checked by the French. The Germans attacked repeatedly in mass formation, but every attempt was repulsed and the French held to their positions. Elsewhere on the front in France there have been only raids and artillery duels.

BERLIN STATEMENT. (BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.) BERLIN (via London) July 20.—German troops have pushed forward through three Russian zones of defense between the Sereth and Zlota Lipa rivers in Eastern Galicia. The Russians suffered heavily, the statement adds, and are retreating in disorder. The Germans took a few thousand prisoners.

Artillery activity in Flanders increased yesterday to extreme violence. The German War Office announced today.

Part of the French positions on the whole sector of the Alsace front between Craonne and Vaulterre, the Germans later some of these trenches were abandoned during a French attack.

PARIS STATEMENT. (BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.) PARIS, July 20.—The Germans made a general attack last night on the Winterburg were captured by the French. The German War Office announced today.

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Kaiserdom. BRITISH FEAR GERMAN UNITY. Unionists Insist Masses Went into War Willingly.

The economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our feet, particularly the submarines. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security.

The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests and therefore will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace.

DESIRE OF GERMAN. "The Germans," he said, "wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully won the war for their purpose and proved themselves invincible. A condition of peace was the inevitability of Germany's ability to parley with the victor, the enemy demanding the cessation of German soil.

"We must by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German empire upon the continent and the world, as continued the Chancellor.

Dr. Michaelis's words on this point require careful reading and are capable of various interpretations other than a surface one. His German indicates a willingness to make peace only on his own terms, the use of the words "understanding" and "give and take." (The German words "Verständigung" and "gegenseitig.") He revises the Bethmann ideas of readjustment of the frontiers and colonial possessions in the existing, rather than the restoration of the status quo. Peace, he said, must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. Loud cheers greeted this statement.

AS TO PEACE OFFERS. "It must," he continued, "prevent nations from being plunged into further conflict. The victors must have blockades and provide a safeguard that the league in the arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us.

"We cannot again offer peace. We have already offered our hands and have been refused. We have met with the entire nation and with Germany, the army and its leaders in the Reichstag, and we have declared our intention to enter into negotiations. We shall listen humbly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us. Until then we must hold our calm and patiently.

The present time is, in regard to foot, a time of great tension. We have experienced, and in the month of July has been the worst. Drought has delayed and want exists in many cases. The Federalists with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in and the population can then be supplied more adequately.

Politicians Clamor. GREAT FRENCH INFANTRY DASH. Perfectly staged Operation Wins Every Point.

Thousands of onlookers and mounted his horse from the wrong side. POSSIBILITIES FEARFUL. Things like this Washington does not want to happen again. If they do happen, of course, the army will suffer young men will lose their lives, battles will be lost, the Kaiser may triumph and the administration will get a cure for its political ailments. Most officials in Washington, outside Congress, of course, think that it is inconceivable that the President will allow colonels to be made out of men who could not get postoffice and generals out of men who could not get jobs as collectors of ports. The sin of the thing is so deadly, and in fact so apparent in its deadliness, that no one here who has given the subject thought seems to be able to bring himself to regard its commission as even remotely possible.

There are men, thousands of men, in civil life in the United States, who have had military experience sufficient to enter the army. War men who want to get back into the service. The changes in military tactics and drill regulations have been many, but the basic of them is the same today that it was yesterday. There has been development in the art of war, but the art of war is still the same. The politicians are continuing to pull at the other end of the rope. There are army officers and a slightly determined Secretary. It is said in Washington that it is better to chuck the politicians onto the scrap heap today than it is to do the job in France. Sherman once said that the only way to win a war is to know what he had to say about war, but it is to the point.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN MUST FACE TRIAL. (BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE) SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Alexander Berkman, anarchist, will be brought to San Francisco for trial on charges of conspiring with a group of persons, according to Dist. Atty. Charles Fickler, who announced today that he had prepared the necessary extradition papers.

Regarding "the widespread discontent and the growth of revolutionary feeling," the letter says, "the labor question must be dealt with along the lines of a policy by statesmen having knowledge of the issues involved and having experience with workmen. The Chancellor later received members of the committee privately and, according to press reports, gave emphasis to assurances regarding the past-war policy, detailing steps already taken. The deputations was reported to be satisfied.

OPPOSE CHURCHILL. According to the same sources, the deputations made plain-spoken complaints of some of the new ministerial appointments. The Minister of Munitions, whom it is alleged, they described as peculiarly unfitted by temperament and character for this post. They said his relations with labor are now extremely delicate, while his personal attitude toward the workers is such as to choose ministers and intimidate the Premier only consulted him in regard to the appointment of the new minister. The deputations is said to have been dissatisfied with this part of Mr. Law's speech.

TROOP SPIRIT ENTHUSIASTIC. American Soldiers in France Show Enthusiasm. Green Private Says They are Sure of Winning.

nothing to check the rush of the French, who passed their objective, which was their old trench line on the crest, without pause, establishing themselves 300 yards down the northern slope on ground which was German before June 23.

Arizona. WAGE LAW THROWS GIRLS OUT OF WORK. NEW LEGISLATION FREAKBACK FOR APPRENTICES. Plans Said to Have been Made for the Recruiting of East-bound Golden State Limited on the Rock Island-Arizona Notified of Commission.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS) PHOENIX (Ariz.) July 20.—From Chicago has come news of the serious illness of John J. Bird, receiver of the Phoenix Land Office, who went east several months ago for an operation, on consideration of minor importance. His wife, who is with him, has summoned his brother from Lowell, Ariz. Mr. Bird, lately was reappointed, after a four-year term, for six months till late in the spring, he had carried on the work of the Land Office unaided, during the illness of his brother, the death of Thomas F. Weedin, late Register. Now the latter's successor, J. L. Irvin, in turn, is having a short-term experience.

Atty.-Gen. Jones has made formal proclamation that the worst of the war law, now in effect, following the failure of the petition that was intended to send it to a referendum vote. Department store managers say the law will cut down the number of their apprentices and compel them to send to Los Angeles for capable saleswomen, whom the law no longer will permit them to train from local material.

Bell's under has been granted the Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona for the paving of the city streets. The city commission is supported by a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, which declared the burden upon the company by the many miles of paving work, which is heavier than should be imposed under present economic conditions.

REROUTING PLANNED. Plans are said to have been made for a re-routing of the east-bound Golden State Limited, Train 4, of the Rock Island system, to be between Tucson and El Paso, instead of on the Southwestern, by way of the Santa Fe route. The re-routing is to be made on the Santa Fe route, between Tucson and El Paso, instead of on the Southwestern, by way of the Santa Fe route. The re-routing is to be made on the Santa Fe route, between Tucson and El Paso, instead of on the Southwestern, by way of the Santa Fe route.

INSISTS TWO AMERICANS TRIED TO KILL KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans was reported today by a person who states that he knows the circumstances. According to his story, two men managed to get near the Emperor at Great Headquarters on July 3, before the Emperor went to Vienna. The men were seized by detectives, the tale goes, and were found to be

GERMANS PURSUING RETREATING SLAVS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Complete quiet has been restored in Petrograd, after the recent destruction of the Cabinet on the basis of party representation as before the crisis are now under way, according to semi-official dispatches today.

One of our aviators brought down an enemy machine between Duxin and the Zboroff region.

"Army of the east: British aviators bombed enemy depots at Petric, causing considerable damage. The enemy's artillery was active in the region of Monastir."

GERMAN PEACE MOVE BRANDED AS A SHAM.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, July 20.—President Wilson and his advisers are neither surprised nor disappointed at the policy announced by Chancellor Michaelis in his first speech before the Reichstag. It was precisely what they expected.

Since the inception of the so-called German political crisis the administration has been convinced that the entire movement was a sham calculated to impress the world with the democratization of Germany, but actually engineered for the purpose of vesting almost absolute power in the hands of the military ring. Michaelis is satisfied that those elements in the fatherland who hope for a democratization of the country are not to be deceived by the military ring. The administration is convinced that Germany has passed a temporary phase in the panicky state, and that the world might as well expect to see the Kaiser put up the most detested effort to maintain his dynasty.

NO HOPE OF REVOLT. There is no one here in a position to get a clear perspective on the situation, who expects a revolution in Germany in the immediate future. The administration is satisfied that those elements in the fatherland who hope for a democratization of the country are not to be deceived by the military ring. The administration is convinced that Germany has passed a temporary phase in the panicky state, and that the world might as well expect to see the Kaiser put up the most detested effort to maintain his dynasty.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF AIDING ENEMY.

Police Locate Alleged Suspect Here in Apartment. Mrs. Leola Bradley, who was charged with helping the enemy, was located by police in her apartment at 1544 N. Normandie St. She is a widow, 40 years of age, and has been married and divorced. She is a native of Ohio, and has been in Phoenix for several years. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has been active in its work. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has been active in its work. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has been active in its work.

FRENCH TAKE LINES SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

PARIS, July 20.—Recovery of some trench elements that remained in German possession after the recent attack on the French lines south of St. Quentin is announced in today's official statement by the War Office.

"We have retaken a few elements of trenches in the region of Moulins and the Zboroff region."

"There has been spirited artillery fighting between Hurbiele and Craonne. The enemy after his sanguinary failures of yesterday and last night made no further attempts."

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REPORT GEN. GOETHALS ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The shipbuilding row showed evidence of important developments beneath the surface today and there were persistent reports that Maj.-Gen. Goethals, manager of the fleet corporation, had asked President Wilson to relieve him of his duties.

Gen. Goethals declined to discuss the reports and the White House it was said President Wilson knew nothing about them.

Chairman Denman and the Shipping Board declared the differences with Gen. Goethals were rapidly clearing.

Despite the reports there were indications tonight that the Shipping Board and Gen. Goethals were near together on many points, at any time since the disagreement arose.

The suggestion was made that President Wilson may have refused to consider Gen. Goethals's resignation and intervened to settle the controversy. Gen. Goethals has been in the White House since his early morning engagement for tomorrow to see Mr. Denman.

The reports of Gen. Goethals's request to be relieved of the shipbuilding task received considerable credence in high official circles and the silence of White House officials was attributed by some to a desire to keep Gen. Goethals at his post at all hazards just now, when the nation vitally needs a great merchant fleet.

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Since the inception of the so-called German political crisis the administration has been convinced that the entire movement was a sham calculated to impress the world with the democratization of Germany, but actually engineered for the purpose of vesting almost absolute power in the hands of the military ring. Michaelis is satisfied that those elements in the fatherland who hope for a democratization of the country are not to be deceived by the military ring. The administration is convinced that Germany has passed a temporary phase in the panicky state, and that the world might as well expect to see the Kaiser put up the most detested effort to maintain his dynasty.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF AIDING ENEMY.

Police Locate Alleged Suspect Here in Apartment. Mrs. Leola Bradley, who was charged with helping the enemy, was located by police in her apartment at 1544 N. Normandie St. She is a widow, 40 years of age, and has been married and divorced. She is a native of Ohio, and has been in Phoenix for several years. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has been active in its work. She is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has been active in its work.

AUSTRIA BLAMES US FOR SLAV OFFENSIVE.

VIENNA (via London) July 20.—Austrian Hungarian general headquarters issued the following official statement today:

"Eastern theater: Challenged by the enemy offensive forced upon the Russian army, the allied (German) forces yesterday advanced in Eastern Galicia through a counter-attack. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the German and Austro-Hungarian batteries opened a heavy bombardment and the Sereth developed tremendous activity. Storming attacks by royal and imperial troops, supported by German infantry followed during the morning hours.

"The victorious attackers advanced through the Zboroff forest in complete disorder, leaving numerous

GERMANS PURSUING RETREATING SLAVS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Complete quiet has been restored in Petrograd, after the recent destruction of the Cabinet on the basis of party representation as before the crisis are now under way, according to semi-official dispatches today.

One of our aviators brought down an enemy machine between Duxin and the Zboroff region.

"Army of the east: British aviators bombed enemy depots at Petric, causing considerable damage. The enemy's artillery was active in the region of Monastir."

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Of S Capt soldier form hi Every Uncle Sam called. It tedious init It is full of For instanc reporting cavalr drill tion of rifl mation. F clearly show

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**in Galicia.**  
Go to It.  
**TROOP SPIRIT ENTHUSIASTIC.**  
American Soldiers in France Show Earnestness.  
Green Private Says They are Sure of Winning.  
Seasoned Officer Lauds Men as the Finest Ever.

# JUST OUT

**Authoritative Military Book**  
BY CAPT. A. L. JAMES, JR.  
**Compiled for Red-Blooded Americans**  
ENTITLED  
**SELECTIVE SERVICE MANUAL**



(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A P.)  
**AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 20.**—"Whenever you write home whether in a private letter or to any newspaper tell them you are doing finely and that no army ever had a finer spirit or was more confident of winning."  
"I have handled troops for a good many years and under varied conditions, but I never had a finer set of men, never had a more enthusiastic set than now. It has been a revelation to me to see the splendid spirit that has prevailed since we landed and it augurs well for the part America is to play in the war, that her initial troops take hold with the confidence that is going to prove irresistible."  
The first quotation is from a commandant of a green troop, the second from a seasoned officer. Both were made independently to the Associated Press within a few moments of each other. Both illustrate the wonderful esprit d'corps prevailing throughout the first American contingent—an esprit d'corps which has won the enthusiastic approval of the French. The American soldier, one minute with them, do not appear to underestimate in the slightest the seriousness and earnestness of the task before them, but when the newest recruits to the division are going through their daily drill, performing their daily work with dash, vim and cheerfulness, willingness that becomes genuine to the commandant who spent the first two years of the war on the German front and with ample opportunities to witness the perfunctory qualities of the German spirit.  
Thus far there has not been a single soldier who has not been eager to undertake his duty, but it is not surprising that the appearance of a man who is not supremely hopeful and confident in the future. The fine spirit prevails on every side. The discipline is excellent and there is a complete lack of complaint. The troops are taking their training with cheerfulness and are adapting themselves to the novelty of being living under unprecedented conditions necessarily imposed by being in a stranger's house.  
The troops engaged in work are not entirely strange to them, but officers say they have made a very unexpected progress, which is a good augury for the future of the army but is due largely to the enthusiasm pervading the company and regiment.

**WOMAN ACCUSED OF AIDING THEFT**  
WIFE OF A VENICE DRUGGIST UNDER ARREST.

Police Locate Alleged Supplier of Drugs in Her Apartment and Suspect Her of Having Aided in "Lookout" for Burglars Who Had Stolen Her Automobile.

Mrs. Leota Bradley, wife of a Venice druggist, was arrested by police detectives late last night charged with implication in the theft of a drug store in this city on the night of July 9.  
Detectives Tom O'Brien, James Lacher and Inspector F. B. of the State Board of Pharmacy, arrested the woman in her apartment at the Elton Hotel, identified her as the proprietor of the Venice pharmacy, Ninth and Hoover streets, a guide stolen from him, was found in her room.  
The Valentine Pharmacy, valued at \$400 worth of drugs, was allegedly to have been used to supply a gang of burglars and to have participated in the burglary by acting as a lookout. Mrs. Bradley admitted she owned her automobile in Venice, but she said she thought they were using it to move their clothes to Venice. She denied implication in the burglary, but she was held in suspicion.  
Mrs. Bradley, at the time of her arrest, was out on bail on a charge of having morphine in her possession.

**CARRANZA AMMUNITION**  
Commends to Wilson that he is unable to Longer Maintain

**EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH**  
These cartridges across the border and also a plea that the Wilson administration assist him in obtaining them in this country.  
Fletcher informed the press that Carranza is absolutely unable to maintain himself in power any longer unless this cartridge is sent to him to use the cartridge. Carranza's services between Villahermosa, Mexico and other bands are in some sections of the government impossible for these bands to hope to disperse the cartridges. Mr. Fletcher conveyed to Carranza a promise of some cartridges from the Mexican government. Carranza's cartridges would grant him

Of Special Interest to Those Subject to Call  
Captain James' Manual tells the important things the soldier MUST know and it explains the proper and easiest way to perform his duties—the identical methods used at West Point.

Every man in the country subject to selective service can facilitate Uncle Sam's big work by reading and studying this authoritative Manual before being actually called. It will place him in line for quicker promotion and will eliminate the necessity of much tedious initial instruction.

It is full of the MOST NECESSARY INFORMATION covering the entire military field. For instance, it tells how to get in condition—the study of drills and codes—what to do after reporting for duty—discipline—physical training in all its branches—elementary infantry and cavalry drills—commands—salutes—care of horses—clothing—signaling—munitions—penetration of rifle bullets—what to do when under fire—and a mass of other extremely useful information. Furthermore it is profusely illustrated with actual photographs and sketches which clearly show every phase of the subjects under discussion.

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The Times has just received a supply of these valuable Manuals fresh from the presses. There will be a tremendous demand for these, so we advise you to get yours at once. May be purchased at Times Main Office, First and Broadway, or Branch Office, 619 S. Spring St., or Times-Mirror Printing & Binding House, 118 S. Broadway, or sent POST-PAID to any address in United States, on receipt of money.

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**ACT QUICK**

Compiled by a Military Authority

Captain James is a graduate of West Point and one of the country's foremost military authorities. His object in compiling this book is to give the inexperienced soldier a handy guide and to tell the civilian how to get and keep in fit physical condition. For several years he was stationed in Washington as aid-de-camp to President Wilson and his book is based on the latest developments in the military field.

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**BEAUTY CHORUS DUCKED.**

German Air Raiders Caught the Girls at Inopportune Time.

**Don't Worry Tonight.**

**Case of Cincinnati Multimillionaire**

**Water Wonders.**

**TANK RECORDS ARE DUE FOR A SHAKE-UP.**

**ROSE GOES AFTER LANGER'S MARK TODAY.**

**Stage All Set for Alameda Swimming Carnival—Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles Expected to Give Girl Champion a Hard Fight.**

**SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES.**

**LIBERTY OR DEATH FOR MRS. MOONEY.**

**ICE-MINT ENDS FOOT MISERY**

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Regular \$3 glasses specially priced at \$1.50. These glasses are fitted with reading (stock) lenses and gold filled frames.

**Emma C. Fleming**

**Dr. Rimmer**



## Foremost Events in Field of Sports; Baseball, Handball, Bowling, Yachting, Tennis.

## LOCAL ATHLETES HEAR THE CALL TO SERVICE.

Tennis, Baseball, Football, Swimming Stars and Demons in Other Branches of Athletics are Found on the Lists—First Man Called is Track Hero of Days Gone By—Three Gridiron Men from Long Beach.

MANY well-known athletes of Southern California are to be found among those chosen to appear in the first draft quota in the history of the United States. Tennis players, baseball stars, heroes of the gridiron, swimming demons and men who have starred in other branches of sport are among those drawn for the first division.

**THE FIRST ONE.**  
The first number drawn, No. 254, took Fred C. Forbes of Burbank, a young man who for several years was the star athlete of Burbank and Glendale High Schools. Forbes was a hurdler and sprinter and also a classy ball player two or three years ago.

One Gleichenman, first baseman of the Vernon Tigers, regarded as the best fielding first baseman in the Coast League, was among those drawn early in Los Angeles District No. 2. Gleichenman is at present playing baseball with his team up at Portland.

District No. 3 drew one John Peter Schneider, who could not be reached last night, but who is believed to be none other than Pete Schneider, star pitcher for the Cincinnati National League baseball club. No other athletes of note were drawn for the first quota from this district in the city.

**A BIG GUY.**  
District No. 4 will provide one of the biggest individuals in the first quota when Hugh A. McNary, formerly a football player and hammer-thrower of Occidental College, appears before the board. McNary is about 6 ft. 10 in. tall and weighs close to 300 pounds, striped, but will probably be exempted because of weak ankles, as he fractured both in an elevator accident a couple of years ago.

Charley Barker, lightweight boxing champion of Southern California, was among those first drawn in District No. 7, as was Walter Koen, well known as a tennis player and a former track and football player at Los Angeles High School and later at U.S.C.

Among those drawn early in District No. 8 was Karl Hanev, former body and U.S.C. athlete and this year coach at San Pedro High School. Russell French, one of the greatest sprinters and ball players turned out by Los Angeles High School in recent years was also drawn. One John Quinn, in this district, is believed to be Jack Quinn, the Vernon pitcher.

**ROBBY STAR.**  
Frank Tooten, front-rank hooker on the famous U.S.C. "yellow jack-

ets" who play such great rugby against the northern colleges and all against the Australians, four or five years ago, is among those drawn in District No. 9. Along with Tooten are Dr. William E. Hall, formerly a football player at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Paul Nourse, once a wearer of the blue and white of L. A. High, and Louis Casa, L. A. High and Stanford football and baseball hero.

Billy Logg, demon long-distance swimmer of Bimini, is among those selected from District No. 10. Billy is one of the best-known rough-water paddlers in the South. Art Cooper, one time Polytechnic sprinter and now a handball devotee, is another athlete drawn from this district.

Arthur Wenzel, the young man who is making the name of Oliver Morocose famous while acting in the latter's local press department, is a pink sheet celebrity drawn in District No. 11, while Harry Brand, a sport writer on a morning paper, is another drawn from the same district. Wayne Fisher, a hammer thrower, runner and debater of L. A. High School fame several years ago, is likewise drawn.

**TRACK HERO.**  
Don Dawson, the greatest broad jumper ever developed on the Coast, is among those drawn in District No. 12. With him is Hal Roach, the film magnate. Dan McPeak, who once flattered around first base for Occidental College, and Frank Holborn, several years ago the greatest swimmer in Southern California.

Arthur Goldsmith, this year's swimming captain at Stanford University, is one of those picked in District No. 13. Andy Mullen, well-known handball expert, and Norman M. Jack of county club fame are two other celebrities taken from this part of the city.

Carl Earl, once the star broad jumper and high jumper of the University of Southern California, is one of those drawn in District No. 14. District No. 15 provides the names of Clyde Holley, football official; also that of Jack Hunsacker, football player of L. A. High.

Joe Nieto, demon featherweight scrapper, is among those listed from District No. 16.

**TENNIS SHARK.**  
Jimmy Conaty, tennis shark and budding banker, is among the picked early from District No. 17. Tony Janetta, one of the greatest of old-time racing drivers, once a teammate of Bob Burman, and a driver of some of the fastest cars ever seen in this country is listed from No. 18. From this same district will come Len Liversh, football and track

star of the University of Southern California.

Harold B. Landroth, one time Occidental football captain is among the early ones on the Pasadena list. Earl V. Armstrong, local automobile dealer, is also near the top of this list. Harold Herlihy, a Pasadena tennis shark also on this list.

Frank Verbeck, the boy who drove a huge Fiat racer over the rough roads from Los Angeles to Sacramento and won the great Pan-Pacific road race in 1914, is near the top of the list in Pasadena No. 2. Frank is a demon garage proprietor in the Crown City.

**THREE OF 'EM.**  
Clate Holloway, "Pencil" Marks and Forge Marshall, three of the best football players ever turned out by Long Beach High School and all of them later members of the U.S.C. varsity football teams, were in the early numbers drawn from Long Beach. Earl McCormick, an Occidental cross-country runner was another Long Beach athlete drafted.

Forrest Cornett, former prep star and more recently a member of the Columbia University tennis squad, is among those taken early from the Santa Monica district, while Fred S. Brooks, a football star, is another of those named from the beach district. Alva Gippe, a former big league pitcher, is taken from Redondo.

Among those noted in the South Pasadena district is Homer Hahn, former Coast champion tennis player. Others in the same district are Robert B. Turnbull, former Yale athlete; Birdie Keesling, Pomona runner, and Harry Hoover, one of the greatest high school baseball players in these parts five or six years ago.

Right at the top of the Glendale list is found the name of Dick Blue, U.S.C.'s great low hurdler of five seasons ago, and just a bit below it is that of Monroe Walton, middle distance star of the Trojan school, who, until this year, held the Southern California half-mile mark. George Brown, a sensational quarter-miler in his prep days, is another athlete drawn.

**JAP TENNIS WIZARD.**  
J. Tomimaga, champion Japanese racket wielder of Southern California, has entered the championship tournament to be held at Long Beach, July 30 to August 4. Tomimaga's name appears on both the singles and doubles lists. In the latter he will be paired with Umetani, another Japanese.

R. C. Norton and Solby Balano are two additional entries received yesterday.

**ZACA LAKE ALIVE.**  
Silver Lake as a bass-producing body of water has been shoved clear off the map since word was brought to town yesterday from Zaca Lake, a bass-infested expanse of aqua near Los Olivos. A. B. Harding of Los Angeles told Cline-Cline yesterday that this lake is literally and practically alive with fish. Harding caught his fill in a couple of hours, and found the black bass running from one to four and a half pounds.

**DIAMOND LOANS, 1 to 2 Per Cent.**  
KING, 3047 Sunset Blvd., Third and Fourth. Established fourteen years. Bank references.

## RACERS OFF AT SEVEN TODAY.

Fast Water Cutters will Circle Catalina Island.

Joe Fellows, Defender, Keeps Trials Dark.

Weather will Govern Choice of Favorite.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LOS ANGELES HARBOR, July 20.—Tuned up to the highest degree of efficiency, and with everything ready for a hard mechanical grind, the high-speed engines of the four fast speed boats that will tomorrow race from the end of the breakwater around the island of Catalina, were this afternoon given a final test.

Joe Fellows, the defender of the trophy had his Fellows III out for a final test run but he was careful to keep off a course where a watch could be held on him. The Mystery IV of Frank Garbutt was also working out. Down at the Naval Training Station, Albert H. Hayes found time to work out the Ethel A, while Matt Walsh had everything in readiness on the wagon.

Commodore Mitchell of the South Coast Yacht Club will have the race in charge and pull the starting gun from his flagship, the Yankee Girl at 7:00 a.m. sharp. The Garbutt family will be in the Cruiser Rheingold and probably a number of other fans will breakfast early in order to see the get-away.

Speculation is rife as to the winner, but it is but a guess. Fellows, winner against all comers for three successive races, will be prepared for another endurance run. Garbutt in Mystery will probably have a slight advantage if the sea is smooth while the Vega is recognized as a rough weather boat. The Ethel A, will, if she can keep a-going, prove a dangerous contestant, according to some of the water-front wisecracks.

**Should Have Moved It.**  
[Indianapolis News.] The city firemen of Frankfurt tell of a novel incident, involving a woman of the city quite prominent in social affairs. The firemen had laid a line of hose across one of the principal streets, in fighting a fire, when the woman approached in her electric car. She stepped before the hose for a minute and then proceeded to cross the obstacle. An irate fireman pursued her and told her to move it. She replied, "I sounded my bell twice."

**Senators are Browned.**  
[By DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Strong pitching by Dave Davenport and timely hitting by his team mates enabled the Browns to take the second straight game from Washington, the score being 5 to 2. The Senators did not get anything that resembled a hit until the ninth inning, when they managed to comb "Davey's" defense for a single, but through an error by Johnny Lavan, permitted the visitors to score their two runs.

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## SPEED KINGS TO SETTLE QUESTION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

OMAHA (Neb.) July 19.—Four prominent automobile drivers, Ralph Mulford, Ira Wall, Louis Chevrolet and Earl Cooper, winners of this year's races, will meet on the Omaha speedway in a match race either July 28 or August 4 for the supremacy of the speedways. It was announced here today by Fred Wagner, veteran American Automobile Association starter, who is promoting the event. The distance to be run has not yet been decided but it is believed it will be 150 miles.

Mr. Wagner plans to have each driver bring two machines, so that if one becomes disabled the driver will leap into the other and continue the race while pitmen repair the first machine.

It is the first time in history that four winners have been matched.

**ITO WILL TEACH HIS ART.**  
Prof. Ito, conqueror of Kervan, the Greek, has decided to open a judo academy where the most elite can learn the Japanese art of self-defense. According to "Tommy" Tomimaga, of the Yamato, Ito is one of the most able and conscientious judo instructors that Japan has produced. The professor has been teaching his tricks to young Nippon for some years, and now desires to spread out.

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## CHICAGO SOX DOWN THE RED.

Whites go up at the Expense of Champions.

New York Stages a Wagner Festival.

Lee Fohl, Indian Chief, is Sent from Field.

[By DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, July 20.—The White Sox clung to the top of the American League heap today, defeating the Red Sox, 5 to 2, in a hotly-contested game. Score: Chicago, 5; hits, 10; errors, 1. Boston, 2; hits, 4; errors, 2. Batteries—Foster, Penning, Jones and Thomas; Cloutier and Schalk.

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ment. It will appeal  
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ever offered in Southern  
grocery business, located  
large county, in beautiful  
schools and churches,  
apartment, stock \$5000, an-  
nual interest, long time pur-  
chase, which netted owner  
amount after paying salary  
can be turned over to

WILL," although worth  
your search for a busi-  
ness and see this one. The  
man is ready to BUY at  
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in the best restaurant  
at the beach, clearing  
\$2500.00 a week. Cash  
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business every day. The  
man is ready to clear  
half interest in one  
week. Get the right kind  
of wife to help you  
to cash for a few days  
the business that we  
are offering half interest  
in. You can see that  
you that amount by  
seeing is believing. We  
are offering other big  
business money. THERE  
are great profits. Write, 10  
Times Square, New York.

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dry week. Light, pleas-  
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**ROLLWOOD FOR RE-**  
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Admission for children  
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the \$2500 for one-half  
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of calves a month; best  
water, horse, imple-  
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**RAY. GOOD MONEY**  
invested to be com-  
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\$250.00 last month;  
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Furniture, good  
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**BATMAN OMAN GEORGE**  
the picture theater,  
and every day in-  
vite letter or call.  
\$100. Los Angeles.

**HARRIS, OF MY HUSBAND**  
and my husband's  
brother Bill is the  
wider, the whole  
family.

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the party. Owner  
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at invitation, no cus-  
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Deposit vault,  
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110, TIMES

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reasonable terms.  
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while in use.  
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\$20,000 3 YEARS.  
FIRST LIEN ON  
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**WANTED—\$5000 ON**  
in the following  
R. value \$30,000 Call  
have your own man  
\$200 California side

**WANTED TO BUILD**  
my plant, etc., for  
valuable, and  
Washington and market  
Uniontown Park, Cal.

**WANTED — \$10000**  
good chance  
loan \$7500 for two  
months

WANTED—\$5000 AT  
only valued at \$18.00  
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FOZIT  
WANTED—\$25,000  
three years 6  
cents very good im-  
provement on \$17,000  
mortgage. No com-  
mission. Call on  
SPRING ST. BRANCH.

WANTED—I HAVE 50  
pairs of fine quality  
analogs to place at  
PEACE, 401 CH. ST.  
Wanted by business  
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of \$1000 each. No  
REGENT ST. Huntington

WANTED—\$4000, 5  
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\$1000.00. Gladly Worn  
nature and attire. In-  
box 306, TIMES SPRING



FOR  
FOR

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## THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

### Kansas to Picnic.

The Kansas State Society will give a picnic this afternoon at the Soldiers' Home.

### Funeral of Addison Hughes.

The funeral of the late George Addison Hughes, Los Angeles newspaperman, will be conducted at the parlors of Cunningham & O'Connor at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Baker P. Lee will officiate.

### As Astronomers' Guests.

Members of the Scribblers' League will be guests of the Los Angeles Astronomical Society at an open air lecture to be held on Mt. Hollywood this evening. William H. Knight will be the lecturer.

### An Added Attraction.

P. S. McVee, tango mandolin player, has been asked to give a program for the "jazz" concert to be given at Westlake Park tonight and at Echo Park tomorrow night. Sam Johnson, a baritone soloist, will appear also.

### Arizona.

## COPPER INDUSTRY ASKS RECOGNITION.

### TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST POUR INTO WHITE HOUSE.

War Department Order that Classes the Business as not of Major Importance in Conflict Causes Demand from Governor that Peace be Kept in State.

### (BY DESPATCH WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH).

PHOENIX, July 20.—Scores of telegrams of protest have been pouring into the White House today over the War Department order that classes the great copper industry of Arizona as not of major importance in the war.

Gov. Campbell has led in the protest and has asked modification at least to the extent of including the greater mines, which have contracts for metal production for the government. Personally, he expresses himself of the belief that the departmental action is little else than notice to many Arizona communities that their protection and the defense of their industries will be turned back into their own hands by possibly leading to such action as has been taken in Jerome and Bisbee. It would be far better were the national authorities to appreciate the necessity for keeping peace in a State wherein the National Guard has been summoned into the national service. Every community has its own armed guards, now under training, but it is hoped that their services may not have to be called upon to quell internal disorders.

### ASKS RELEASE.

President Donnelly of the Arizona Federation of Labor and chairman of the Defense Council Labor Committee has asked the Governor to intercede for release of the labor-unions men now held at Columbus, N. M. Donnelly estimates they are only 90 per cent. "Wobblies" with 40 per cent. more holders of union cards and the balance unclassified. The Governor asked how he could exactly sort the sheep from the goats, but determination of the question was left with him. Donnelly left the impression that he was not pleading for the I. W. W. though it is known that many of the union men have two sets of cards. The Governor wired the President asking what would be taken.

### IN TROUBLE.

Donnelly had just returned after a lengthy stay with the union strikers in the Clin district. He is said to have come out from Bisbee, where he slipped past the guards and had a conference with Legislator Ross McKay, who has been championing the cause of the Columbus I. W. W. About midnight last night he was arrested by the Phoenix police, charged with assault with a deadly weapon upon Frank O'Leary, a hardware clerk who claims that the defendant while intoxicated freed at him with a pistol, after there had been adverse comment over O'Leary's membership in the Phoenix police reserve. A half dozen officers surrounded the Donnelly house with all caution, having been informed by a neighbor that violence had been threatened by Donnelly to anyone who interfered with him. He was found undressed in a rear room and refused to assume his street clothing. So, in his nightshirt, he was taken to the city jail in the City Hall, accompanied by his wife, who refused to leave him. This morning Mrs. Donnelly was released while her husband was taken to the County Prison on a felony warrant. Arraigned before Justice DeSousa, Donnelly was held under \$5000 bail for trial in the Superior Court. He denies intoxication or the firing of the shot, but tells that he had sought O'Leary to warn the latter against mixing in a quarrel between his wives.

### COURT AGREES.

Mrs. Verda A. Scherrer told Judge Sherr yesterday that her husband remained away so long that she had decided that her future happiness and her future happiness. The court agreed and granted her a decree from Attorney Frank C. Scherrer.

## THIEF STEALS MAN'S HAIR.

But as it is kind that is Made to Order, He is Still in the Ring.

Henri Stepan is bald. However, on special occasions, yesterday, he wears a snug-fitting toupee. But, alas, and alack, as he prepared to go forth yesterday to celebrate the drafting of an American army to hurl the hated Prussian legions from the soil of his native France, he discovered that the toupee on which his cherished toupee was wont to hang was as bare as his own aging scalp is of head filaments. In a word, some graceless thief had been there in the night. Did Mr. Stepan call off the celebration? He did not. He reported the loss to the police, then, in his Sunday best mingled with the throng to exult in democracy's response.

### IS PSEUDO-PATRIOT?

Man First Joined Army Unit. Then Issued Bad Checks, Charge.

Otto LaFarra first joined a military unit and then, it is alleged, began a series of financial transactions that resulted in his arrest on a charge of fraud and his arraignment yesterday before Justice Forbes. He was held for trial in the Superior Court, with bail fixed at \$1000.

### UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

There are telegrams at the Western Union for the following: Frank Anger, T. H. Booth, R. L. Bly, Miss Jessie Burk, S. G. Bush, William Boyd, W. C. Blakeman, Frank Donnelly, A. F. Farnholm, Dr. S. M. Fields, J. Guthrie, Paul C. Guitz, Leo D. Grover, Mrs. Marie Glenison, William Guiney, J. M. Hampton, Miss Harris, Miss Bessie Hill, Miss Loretta Kullman, Mrs. A. A. Jones, Mr. Jos. Koler, Fred Koski, Mrs. Arthur Laughton, Walter Lindsey, Percy Milligan, B. J. McConville, Mrs. Victoria Newberry, Thomas Oakes, Mrs. D. A. Phillips, Miss Francis Parker, A. T. Powers, W. J. Rowley, Mrs. Richard Saville, C. H. Vincent, and F. Grant White, at the Post Office. Thomas A. Ross, A. Kitayama, Mrs. G. C. Inspeck, Nat C. Goodwin, J. N. Lavender, Mrs. Imogene Honk, Mary Cooke and Mrs. Mary Coddling.

### MISSING GIRL FOUND.

After having been absent from her home for two days, Frances Tyson, 16 years old, was found yesterday in a rooming house in Los Angeles and returned to her mother, Mrs. S. E. Tyson. The girl left her home Thursday after writing a strange note saying that she must leave, for she was in the grip of an epidemic of the flu. She was found in a rooming house in Los Angeles and returned to her mother yesterday.

### ONE WIFE TOO MANY?

Grace V. Hooper lived with Bert Hooper ten months before she discovered, she charges, that he had another wife. Then she left him and filed suit for annulment of the marriage, yesterday, in the local Superior court. The case would be heard in Boston in September of last year and came to Los Angeles last February.

### OKLAHOMA ARRESTS DRAFT OPPOSERS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla.) July 19.—Charged with conspiracy to organize armed resistance against the selective draft law, seven men, arrested in the vicinity of Brown and Pink, small town southwest of Shawnee, Okla., were brought to Oklahoma City tonight and lodged in the County Jail. Wholesale arrests will follow, according to United States Attorney John Fain.

The men are members, according to Mr. Fain, of an organization known as the "Jones family" pledged to resist the draft.

In some instances their plans for armed opposition have gone so far as the gathering of supplies of arms and ammunition, it is said.

### Diamond Loans, 1 to 2 Per Cent.

KINGS, 300-7 Diamond Bldg., Third and Spring Streets. Established fourteen years. Bank references.

### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

(Advertising.) For quick action drop answers to Times "liners" in Times liner boxes in downtown office buildings. The contents of the boxes are printed in the first column of The Times "liner" section.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Spring Street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken. Telephone Main 4200, 10291.

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### Bathing Suits at Special Prices

Including women's, misses' and children's swimming suits of Mohair and other materials.

Women's bathing shoes now at half price.

## Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

## HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body No Cooking or Milk required Use for 1/2 of a Century

Free Sample Horlick's, Racine, Wis.

THE CREAM OF HEALTH

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## TEETH \$5.00

BEST SET (none better, no matter how much you pay), guaranteed 10 years.....\$7.00

Gold Crowns.....\$4.00

Gold Fillings.....\$3.00

Silver Fillings.....\$2.00

Gold Inlays.....\$1.50

Silver Inlays.....\$1.00

Teeth Treated.....\$1.00

Teeth Extracted (Painless).....\$1.00

No charge for painless extraction of teeth or bridge work if ordered.

ONE PRICE ONLY

The Only Private Dentist in the City doing work at home.

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES NOT A "DENTAL PARLOR." A private, high-class, up-to-date, BATH-TUB dental office, with sterilized instruments and toilet facilities, where you will not be ashamed to recommend your friend.

EXAMINATION FREE

DR. FAIRFIELD, 501-503 Pantages Theater Bldg., 534 South Broadway. Both Phones.

NOTHING BUT VACUUM CLEANERS

\$1.00 Per Week

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLY CO.

218 West 3rd St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Main 5448

FOURTH FLOOR SHOP.

Reich-Stier

Reopens Early Next Month.

"TIMES" CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

Harry Chandler, Assistant County Manager of the Los Angeles Times, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following is a true and correct copy of the circulation of said newspaper for the month of June, 1917.

JUNE, 1917.

Copies.....60,240

Printed (Sunday).....11,120

Printed (Monday).....11,120

Printed (Tuesday).....11,120

Printed (Wednesday).....11,120

Printed (Thursday).....11,120

Printed (Friday).....11,120

Printed (Saturday).....11,120

Printed (Sunday).....11,120

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## THE WEATHER.

(Official Report.)

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July



# The Times

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1917.—PART II: 12 PAGES.

POPULATION | By the Federal Census (1910)—212,122  
By the City Directory (1917)—240,924

## American Troops Transform Town

Efficiency.  
FRENCH VILLAGE BECOMES ARMY COMMUNITY.

Corporal Opens a Barber Shop and Does a Land Office Business While the Latin Soldiers Occupy the Town. The town of L'Est, in the French zone of occupation, has become an army community. The town is now a military town, and the soldiers are the mainstay of the community. The town is now a military town, and the soldiers are the mainstay of the community.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A P. M. AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 19.—The movement of American troops here almost metamorphosed this tiny, hilly and distinctly French town into an American community. The town is now a military town, and the soldiers are the mainstay of the community.

As the hills have been topped by the American troops, the town is now a military town, and the soldiers are the mainstay of the community.

THEY EXPRESS WONDER AT THE number of soldiers among American troops who carry guns. They admire also the new and the trophies of home.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE DELAYED LETTERS

Army Chaplain Is Kept Distributing Missives and Pages to Anxious Fighters, of Which Have Been Delayed From the Mexican Border.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A P. M. AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 19.—The movement of American troops here almost metamorphosed this tiny, hilly and distinctly French town into an American community.

It was for many, if not for all the men, the first mail they received since leaving the States and it was more than anything else could have been expected.

The original address on the letters indicated often had been families of men who had been touched with them. Every fourth minute was addressed to the former.

regiments, for instance, the four of the former.

border and western line where in France, not far from the address; others had been addressed to the recipients in England, while others had been addressed to the recipients in the United States.

Paris once daily.

DISCLAIMS SHOE CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The committee on defense contracts, which has been authorized to investigate the shoe industry, has today announced that it has no objection to the shoe industry.

committee on defense contracts, which has been authorized to investigate the shoe industry, has today announced that it has no objection to the shoe industry.

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## FIFTEEN THOUSAND PATRIOTS CALLED FROM THE SOUTHLAND.

Lists in Alphabetical Order Show Just What Men are Summoned Before the Exemption Boards and Physicians for the First Draft—Ineligibles Estimated at Fifty Per Cent. of the Total.

THESE ARE the names of the first young patriots to be called to the colors from Los Angeles city, Los Angeles county and Southern California, arranged in alphabetical order. These complete, show just what men are summoned before the exemption boards and examining physicians for the first draft of 687,000 men. The number of names given in each instance is an estimated 50 per cent.

As the lists have been typed, the names of the first young patriots to be called to the colors from Los Angeles city, Los Angeles county and Southern California, arranged in alphabetical order. These complete, show just what men are summoned before the exemption boards and examining physicians for the first draft of 687,000 men.

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1000—Cummings P. D.	1301—Calden M. G.	1600—Sullivan R. J.	1900—Sullivan R. J.
1001—Calden M. G.	1302—Calden M. G.	1601—Sullivan R. J.	1901—Sullivan R. J.
1002—Calden M. G.	1303—Calden M. G.	1602—Sullivan R. J.	1902—Sullivan R. J.
1003—Calden M. G.	1304—Calden M. G.	1603—Sullivan R. J.	1903—Sullivan R. J.
1004—Calden M. G.	1305—Calden M. G.	1604—Sullivan R. J.	1904—Sullivan R. J.
1005—Calden M. G.	1306—Calden M. G.	1605—Sullivan R. J.	1905—Sullivan R. J.
1006—Calden M. G.	1307—Calden M. G.	1606—Sullivan R. J.	1906—Sullivan R. J.
1007—Calden M. G.	1308—Calden M. G.	1607—Sullivan R. J.	1907—Sullivan R. J.
1008—Calden M. G.	1309—Calden M. G.	1608—Sullivan R. J.	1908—Sullivan R. J.
1009—Calden M. G.	1310—Calden M. G.	1609—Sullivan R. J.	1909—Sullivan R. J.



Crowds watching the draft numbers bulletined outside The Times Building yesterday.

## Blackstone Co

318-320-322 South Broadway  
Main 7315

## Removal Sale Specials

Assembled for Saturday Morning Shoppers' Easy Choosing  
Store Closes at "One" Prompt

Scan This Summary of Interesting Value-Brevities:

- Women's neckwear, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's shirts, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's suits, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's ties, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's shoes, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's hats, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's gloves, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's socks, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's underwear, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's pajamas, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's nightgowns, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's bathrobes, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's overalls, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work shirts, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work pants, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work shoes, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work hats, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work gloves, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work socks, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work underwear, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work pajamas, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work nightgowns, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work bathrobes, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
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- Men's work underwear, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work pajamas, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work nightgowns, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work bathrobes, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.
- Men's work overalls, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.25 to \$1.75.

## CITY DISTRICT NO. 2

Palms and Westgate annexation districts. Total number registered, 242; estimated quota, 17.

Exemption board, John J. French (chairman), J. M. Hill, T. T. Tomer; headquarters, No. 402 Federal street, Westgate; examining physician, Dr. T. Malaby, Pasadena.

The following are called to be examined for the first draft:

- 120—Adams P. C.
- 121—Adams P. C.
- 122—Adams P. C.
- 123—Adams P. C.
- 124—Adams P. C.
- 125—Adams P. C.
- 126—Adams P. C.
- 127—Adams P. C.
- 128—Adams P. C.
- 129—Adams P. C.
- 130—Adams P. C.
- 131—Adams P. C.
- 132—Adams P. C.
- 133—Adams P. C.
- 134—Adams P. C.
- 135—Adams P. C.
- 136—Adams P. C.
- 137—Adams P. C.
- 138—Adams P. C.
- 139—Adams P. C.
- 140—Adams P. C.
- 141—Adams P. C.
- 142—Adams P. C.
- 143—Adams P. C.
- 144—Adams P. C.
- 145—Adams P. C.
- 146—Adams P. C.
- 147—Adams P. C.
- 148—Adams P. C.
- 149—Adams P. C.
- 150—Adams P. C.
- 151—Adams P. C.
- 152—Adams P. C.
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- 155—Adams P. C.
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- 160—Adams P. C.
- 161—Adams P. C.
- 162—Adams P. C.
- 163—Adams P. C.
- 164—Adams P. C.
- 165—Adams P. C.
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- 199—Adams P. C.
- 200—Adams P. C.
- 201—Adams P. C.
- 202—Adams P. C.
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- 230—Adams P. C.
- 231—Adams P. C.
- 232—Adams P. C.
- 233—Adams P. C.
- 234—Adams P. C.
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- 236—Adams P. C.
- 237—Adams P. C.
- 238—Adams P. C.
- 239—Adams P. C.
- 240—Adams P. C.
- 241—Adams P. C.
- 242—Adams P. C.

## CITY DISTRICT NO. 4

Section south of Slauson avenue to One Hundredth street. Total number registered, 1133; estimated quota, 84. Exemption board, Harry F. Burke (chairman), George Evans, D. L. Burke; headquarters, No. 5829 Monica avenue, telephone, Vermont 1117. Vermet 1445; examining physician, E. W. Burke, Redlands.

The following are called to be examined for the first draft:

- 410—Allen A. J.
- 411—Allen A. J.
- 412—Allen A. J.
- 413—Allen A. J.
- 414—Allen A. J.
- 415—Allen A. J.
- 416—Allen A. J.
- 417—Allen A. J.
- 418—Allen A. J.
- 419—Allen A. J.
- 420—Allen A. J.
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**LOCA LELKS WILL**

### PLAY SANTA MONICA

Manager Harry Stewart and his L. A. Elk baseball team will travel to Santa Monica Sunday to clash with the beach Elks. Santa Monica is out to get revenge for a previous beating at the hands of the Elks. The game will take place on the beach.

**COMMISSIONERS GET  
GOING WITH SPEED**

**GIVE ASSURANCE THAT NEW  
LAW ENDS SEIZING.**

Absence of Possession Clause has  
Rendered Present Legislation  
Valueless, Fish and Game Head  
Tells Tuna Club—No More Bluff-  
ing of Officers.

California's Fish and Game Commission members arrived in Los Angeles yesterday and immediately retired to the conference chambers where the precarious Southern California seining situation was discussed, discussed and perhaps cursed.

minute-book was the assurance given President Joel Cox., of the Catalina Tuna Club, that a new law effective one week from today, will be a strictly enforceable law, and according to Frank M. Newberry, head of the State board, "will put an end to the bluffing of officers by alien fishermen henceforth."

Officers have not been able to

force the present law on account of the absence of a possession clause and because a conviction demands that the actual offense of extending the net and capturing the fish be proved in court. The new law declares the possession of any net by a specified small bait net, to be a misdemeanor within the closed district.

"Now that the old law with its loopholes has been repealed, it is

**SINGLE G PACES  
TO SPEEDY MAR**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

CLEVELAND, July 20.—A grand race between Single G and Hal B in the free-for-all race featured the get-away today at the North Randall Grand Circuit meeting today. Single G paced the fastest mile of the 1917 season when he trailed the course in 2:02 1/2.

Th. Bolster Queen

**BENEFIT TONIGHT.**  
Garbed in the uniform of Battle Creek, Mich., and

F. First California field Artillery, two pretty Los Angeles girls are touring the city in a large car. The first of the girls is wearing a red dress and is holding a sign that reads "Whip" at Quinn's Rialto Theatre tonight. Capt. Powell, commander of the unit, is standing next to the car. He is wearing a uniform and is holding a sign that reads "Whip" at Quinn's Rialto Theatre tonight. The car is a large, dark-colored sedan. The background is a dark, possibly outdoor setting at night.

**CHANGE MEETING PLACE.**  
Hereafter, the meetings of the draft board, district No. 5 will be held in the schoolhouse at Fort ninth street and McKinley avenue.

**FOR YOU**  
**R BEAUTIFUL**  
 POPULAR PRICES 15c. 20c. 30c.

**DR!** with **Beattie**

**Barnes & Noble**  
LAND ORGAN-VOCAL SOLOS—BURTON  
F TRAVELOGUES.  
OperaHouse, Sunday Eve. Next. Buy tickets n  
Y THEATER—528 S. Bdw  
PICKFORD

ing Photoplay of Today,  
**"THE AMERICAN"**  
 responsive chord in the heart of every one.  
**BEST STOCK COMPANY—**  
 Extra Big Week Beg  
 Tomorrow Matinee

agreements between Oliver Morosco and H. K. of "Upstairs and Down," at the Cort Theatre enables Mr. Morosco to keep LEO CARRIE in Los Angeles for one week more, while the last week of "LOMBARDI, LTD." at the Regency will be with tomorrow's matinee.

9c to 75c; Matinees, 10c to 50c.

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ANOTHER GREAT SHOW  
EVERY DAY, 1 to 11 P. M.  
Also Lovely and Allan Holubar in  
"THE REED CASE," and five splendid vaude-  
ville acts. Com. Monday, "HIGH SPEED," and five  
vaudeville acts.

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**LADY'S BROCKWELL**  
IN

to Honor and Obey”  
 LYN WILLIAMS in  
 AND  
 CLARE REID “Big Timber”

**Urban** in The Mar-  
cellini Millions

**DIES—LADIES—LADIES**  
**FASHION SHOP"** } MATINE  
Has Arrived } 10 CE  
Latest Fashions on Living Models } ALL SE  
r Usual Big Vaudeville Show. } EVEN.



**PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.**  
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**LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hayl-ah)**

**TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.**

**CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.**  
 (At Home.) Such changes as occurred in the dull New York stock market probably resulted from the evident desire of the short interest to cover commitments over the week-end. United States Steel and affiliated stocks, including many war issues, contributed fully 65 per cent. to the day's final gains of one and one-half to three points. Bonds were more active with the Liberty issue ranging 99.42 to 99.49.

**HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.**  
 Capt. Ian Hay Beth's new book on Ireland is replete with that clever Scot's gentle humor. He implies that the Irish question has now been put up to the Irish in order that distracted old England may enjoy Home Rule in her old age.

For the last twenty-five years Ireland has certainly dominated English politics—its only rival in obstreperousness was the militant suffragette. Now Capt. Beth draws a delightful picture of England freed of Irish tyranny and aggression and being allowed to paddle her own canoe for a while—if the suffragettes will let her. It's an ill wind that blows no one good; so although Ireland may not be happy under Home Rule, England will.

**POOR OLD NICK!**  
 Mr. Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar, is in a sad plight financially. The wolves of poverty and hunger are at his door. He and his family have among them only about \$3,000,000. At 3 per cent. per annum this would give them only a beggarly income of \$90,000 per annum, or \$245.40 per day. Wherefore Nick petitions the revolutionary government of Russia to allow him to invest in the Russian Loan of Freedom. If the government shall be so hard-hearted as to refuse, The Times invites Nick to come to Los Angeles with his \$3,000,000. Here he can get 4 per cent. for his money on gilt-edged security. Of course, with only \$10,000 per month Nick and his family will suffer privations, but Nick must brace up and endure this calamity like a man and a brother.

**NO POLITICS.**  
 Senator Penrose was not quite fair when he asserted that this war for democracy is to be fought by Republicans in the trenches and Democrats in the swivel chairs. The moral and intellectual make-up of the average Democrat is often not quite satisfactory from a Christian standpoint, but unless he is an I.W.W. who expresses his hostility to pure and sparkling water by dynamiting reservoirs containing it he will fight for his country, and fight bravely. It is noticeable that in the present crisis both Republicans and Democrats are keeping their politics mostly in cold storage and their attitude on the partisan political issues of the day is that of Joe Bowers of Missouri, who, when asked what his politics were, replied that he had none until this war should be over. "What, no politics?" said his surprised interlocutor. "No," answered Joe, "not a damned politics."

**THEY SAY.**  
 Bernard Shaw, who declares that he was once the shyest and most modest of men (but has long since successfully recovered from the complaint) has a motto inscribed over his mantel, "They say—what say they? Let them say," which he proclaims an invaluable motto for the hypersensitive.

Shaw brags that where once he was painfully self-conscious and wretched while making public speeches, he is now, through indomitable self-discipline, indifferent and serene.

But Shaw should not be helped to encourage sensitive people into penalizing their unfortunate audiences while they are wearing off that bashfulness to expose and liberate the brass. A world of embryo Bernard Shaws is rather appalling. Shaw gets away with it because he has a vast intellect to back it up, but if lesser intellects essay to follow in his steps, heaven defend us. We all have our little local Bernard Shaws to our misery. We would prefer them to be a little more sensitive to public opinion. One Bernard Shaw is enough.

**A WAY WITH THE RECTIFIERS!**  
 Senator Thomas says that Senator Cummins, in proposing an amendment to the law to prohibit the withdrawal from bond of distilled liquors during the war, is getting after the wrong men, for it is the rectifiers and not the distillers who supply the thirst for the nation's damnation. The rectifier purchases pure alcohol which has never been in a bonded warehouse, he adds it to pure water and with bead oil and flavoring extracts he makes pure brandy that never knew a grape, and pure rum that never saw molasses, and any kind of liquor "from a mild distillate designed to inspire social conviviality to a mixture two fingers of which would start a Quaker on the war path."

Senator Thomas characterized the anti-liquor clause in the food bill which recently passed the Senate as "a farago of non-essentials elements, the net result of a rough-and-tumble fight between elemental forces conducted without rules, without reason, and without an umpire. Neither side prevailed, nor either yet unbored. But the prestige of the Senate has suffered, and the prospect of an adjournment before the snows of November has gone."

Correspondent

## AMERICA'S GIFT TO DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday there was drawn by lot from the young manhood of the land over a million sons and brothers from which to select an army of 687,000 to serve their country and their flag in the field, in behalf of the cause of democracy and humanity.

The mothers and sisters are not grieving, and the fathers are not protesting over the conscription. "Yet," says a Washington correspondent, "nearly every instance where a young man is to be called to the colors of his country a changed career is marked. The long-planned preliminary training in business or profession is cut off, or delayed indefinitely, university and college training is given up, and generally the domestic freer relations are to undergo a change. From observation it appears that with all this alteration of the national ways to which the people have been accustomed for generations, one may search in vain for any outward sign of an impending sublime sacrifice, such as the people of this nation are about to offer."

This fact alone is more sublime than the gift of 687,000 sons, and glorifies their cause to such a degree that the word "sacrifice" loses its somber meaning and takes on some of the aspects of knightly service. Voluntary enlistment in the army has been slow because the country has lacked the necessary impulse like a great disaster, that would cause men to rush to their shirt sleeves, as many a man did in the days following the fall of Fort Sumter.

In the absence of a great impelling event one sees a nation going about its accustomed business even more intensely busy, and calmly waiting for summons from the Provost-Marshal-General to arms. Observers do not see the dash, the rush, or the hysteria of national fervor, but they are impressed by what seems to be more significant of invincible force than all that, the calmness, often mistaken for indifference, that portends a crushing power. It has been difficult to account for this silent and calm attitude of the public thought, and the utter absence of pleadings, tears, and distraught mothers and sisters throughout the land, conditions ordinarily considered a necessary preliminary to a mobilization.

Those who have analyzed the public attitude toward the draft, says the correspondent, have concluded that the entrance of the United States into the war has been so gradual, and events leading to this conclusion have pointed all the time so inevitably to it, that the people of the nation have become prepared.

The parents of the United States have looked upon their sons of military age as potential soldiers since the day the Lusitania disappeared from the seas, and the gift to civilization and to the cause of mankind has been in the thoughts of the United States homes through all the months and years this country has been slipping unwillingly and regretfully into the world melee, until at last the resolution came to use all the manhood and resources of the nation if need be in a war for peace.

That is why Columbia toes the mark dry-eyed, and gives her sons and those who will be so fortunate as to be honored by having one of their loved ones chosen to serve as a sacrifice, but for a knightly service for humanity, the right to hold as a badge of sublime national honor the card they shall display in their window bearing the legend, "A son from this home is fighting in France."

**THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.**  
 It is not easy to comprehend from the censored press telegrams and the European press statements the intricacies of the situation in Germany. The Committee on Public Information in Washington takes the view that the German internal crisis centers principally upon the questions of peace and internal reforms, and that there is no probability that the troubles in Berlin will result in a revolution.

The Prussian government has been attracted by the declaration of Lloyd George that it would be easier to treat with a democratized Germany than with the present imperial government. It is suggested that a change in the shape of bicus reforms that will be handed out by the Hohenzollern government to the German people will be intended for foreign consumption only.

The Committee on Public Information says that the German political crisis now centers primarily on the question of internal reform and peace, and the question of changes in the personnel of the government is subordinate in importance. The dispute is over measures rather than men, and no matter what secretaries of state may lose their positions, it is unlikely that the political storm can be stilled until definite action has been taken in regard to internal reform and peace.

An editorial in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 9 says: "It would be wrong and unwise, even if possible, to force other peoples under our yoke and destroy their independence. However, there is no such possibility. The large majority of the Reichstag sees this and will demand of their government a clear statement to the effect that Germany renounces all annexations and is conducting a purely defensive war. Moreover, that she is ready to negotiate peace on all frontiers." The editor insists that a conciliatory attitude is not sufficient to hasten peace, and if peace within any reasonable time is desired it must be upon the basis that the German people are not considered by all other cultured lands as a people with neither influence nor independence, and that the German government is not looked upon as an uncontrolled power planning and doing in secret what it desires.

In spite of the bitterness of the present crisis in Berlin it is not to be hoped that it will result in active revolution. The crisis will probably lead to internal reforms which, from the point of view of Germany, will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first step toward making the German people masters of their own destiny.

Says the Committee on Public Information: "The most that can be expected to result from the crisis in the near future is first abolition of the Prussian three-class voting system and the establishment of equal manhood suffrage; second, a demand by the Reichstag that the government should declare its adherence to the so-called 'war programme of August 4, 1914,' which stated that Germany was not driven to war by the desire of conquest but by the German people took up arms only in de-

## A Nation's Honor.



sease of freedom, independence and to guard their territorial possessions."

Should elections to the Prussian Diet be based on equal manhood suffrage, control of the Diet would pass from the Junker parties to the Socialists, Radicals and Clericals, and the internal affairs of Prussia would cease to be controlled by the land-holding aristocrats of East Prussia. But this reform would not touch the two vital features in which Germany's constitution must be changed before the German people will control their government.

Germany will not be on the road to political freedom until the Chancellor has been made responsible to the Reichstag and until the Chancellor has been given control over the military authorities. At present not only has the Reichstag no control whatever over the Chancellor, who is responsible to the Kaiser alone, but the Chancellor is utterly without authority over the military leaders. As a result, in the words of one of Germany's foremost statesmen, "The military authorities do as they please and leave the civil authorities to come along behind and apologize."

Until the people of Germany control their Chancellor and through him control their field marshals no mere reform of electoral laws will make them masters of their fate. Therefore, unless the present crisis develops far beyond its present scope, it will not begin to make Germany a democratic nation. And a just and permanent peace will never be established unless and until Germany shall throw autocracy overboard and assimilate its government to that of Great Britain, France and the United States.

**PROHIBITING YEAST MANUFACTURE.**  
 To include beer among the fluids whose manufacture should be prohibited would be to cause an increase instead of a decrease in the price of beer. Beer is in the United States made chiefly, if not entirely, from barley, and barley is not made into bread. There are many yeast manufacturing companies, the largest of which—the Fleischmann Company—provides yeast for more than 50 per cent. of the entire population of the United States. The statement, which is indorsed by Mr. Hoover, is that there was grown in the United States during the year 1916 181,000,000 bushels of barley, 60,000,000 bushels of which were malted, going into the production of beer and compressed yeast. In addition to the product malt obtained from the malting of barley, there is a by-product known as malt sprouts, which is of high commercial value in the manufacture of compressed yeast by modern processes. Malt sprouts, so called, are the sprouts obtained by the growing of the grain in the process of malting, the sprouts being separated after the malting period is over. These sprouts, as put into commerce, are dried substance and are sold for the manufacture of compressed yeast. Their essential value in the manufacture of compressed yeast by modern processes is due to the presence of a protein, known to chemists as "asparagin," which is highly nutritious in the culture and propagation of the yeast cell.

With the closing up of the malt houses there will be practically no malt sprouts obtainable and the present process of yeast manufacture will have to be abandoned and antiquated and expensive processes, which have been in a large measure abandoned in this country, will have to be resumed. Dr. Taylor, one of Mr. Hoover's principal aids, says, "There seems to be no escape from the contention that the sudden and unadjusted application of prohibition would result in insufficiency of yeast in our cities for a considerable period of time. In some places so extreme as to make it impossible for the bakers to supply their normal needs." The Fleischmann firm sells 240,000,000

"pieces" of yeast every year. Each piece makes from five to six loaves of bread. They supply 90 per cent. of the yeast used by bakers and 46 per cent. of our population use bakers' bread. They supply also 20 per cent. of the yeast used for home baking. The remainder of home baking is accomplished by home-made yeast, fermented dried yeast, yeast flour, and self-rising flour.

The situation, as summed up by the experts on the food commission, is as follows:

Malt sprouts under modern processes of yeast making are an absolute necessity, forming as they do one-third of the contents of the mash from which yeast is developed. By the use of malt sprouts a yield of yeast of 35 per cent. is obtained. Under no other process is there a yield of more than 12 to 18 per cent. Malt sprouts are obtained only from the malting of barley, and barley is only malted in this country in the manufacture of beer. Thus if the manufacture of beer should be prohibited by law, the yeast makers would be forced to abandon the modern process of making yeast and go back to the old methods, which are greatly more expensive and inefficient. The necessary result would be that even if all yeast producers in this country should pause and think most carefully before taking any step, no matter how high motives, the result of which would be to diminish the supply of bread in this country and to enhance its price, if there is one object above all others sought to be accomplished by the passage of the food-control bill, it is to provide at all hazards an abundant supply of cheap bread for the people of America while the war lasts.

How, then, can Congress excuse itself if the result of its action should be to curtail our present bread supply and to increase its price?

In these days of tremendous happenings, when we are hearing every day of events that in a measure control the world, when the world seems to be at war, and whether God rules in the affairs of men is a subject of much discussion, we are reminded of the poem, "Watchwords," written by Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the first verse of which runs as follows:

"We are living, we are dwelling  
 In a grand and awful time;  
 In an age, on ages telling,  
 To be living—to be living is sublime."

The demands for money on the American people has given every citizen an opportunity to become acquainted with the workings of legitimate finance in a measure they never enjoyed before.

The old rumor that Secretary McAdoo is preparing to upholster his feet so as to fill the shoes of President Wilson is again going the rounds. But it is a long time until 1920.

A new gas mask has been invented for American soldiers abroad. Need 'em also on this side to destroy the effect of the hot air coming at intervals from the Navy and War Departments.

When the local Federal authorities take into custody other slackers than frowny anarchists, half-baked derelicts and ignorant aliens there will be a reason to give three cheers.

## National Editorial Service.

### WAR WAGES AND WAR PRICES.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

BY FREDERICK P. GRUENBERG,

Director, Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research; Lecturer on Social Science at Hobart College.

THE parents of the young men who are going to the front today, as well as not a few of the officers commanding them, did not need the current, hugely increased living cost to teach them the nature of "war prices;" their recollection of the Civil War prices, which became a household tradition, were sufficiently acute. And it is peculiarly worthy of mention—as every one among the older generation will recall—that, although wages and nearly all incomes directly correlated to wages rose to unprecedented levels during the Civil War, popular memory embalmed only the prices which were received. Popular judgment of wartime finance as it bore upon household economies, from the coffee that degenerated into parched cereals plus chicory to the house rent that advanced between 25 and 50 per cent. in the face of lessened populations, struck the balance with an unerring justice of estimate; and ever afterwards it indorsed the opinion of Gen. Sherman.

Yet the lapse of half a century sufficed to relegate to the limbo of forgetfulness the early, more acute realization of the discrepancy between war wages and war prices. We have slid into the all-devouring world conflict by stages as slow and along economic gradations so progressive that, even prior to our participation in its activities, the entire population of the United States was, in effect, living on war wages and war prices. The only difference is that we did not know it in March and we do know it in July.

What we do not know, and what we are fastest specially to realize, in all of our dealings with one another for the period of this war, is the bitter significance which the American people during the Civil War attributed to "war prices." To them war prices meant the persistent impossibility of making the higher wages they received pay the higher prices they were charged. To us, the problem is the same; the difference is that we are not yet fully aware of the conditions which, in their broader aspects, are identical. But there exists this radical difference:

During the past half century, labor has been transformed from relative helplessness to relative control. Here, as well as abroad, the individual atoms of humanity have crystallized, according to the employments which they serve in common, into so many firm and unyielding parts of a rapidly unifying whole, presenting for their common protection facets that are flinty, obdurately resistant, yet steadily expanding in every one of the several scores. The individual worker of the Civil War period has been transformed into the union or brotherhood man of today.

Familiar as have been the results in peace time of these combinations, capital, industry, and even statesmanship are fain to concede that they are incalculable for the future, immediate and remote. One thing, however, appears to be assured: Whatever the emergencies and exigencies of this war, whoever must be mulcted of the difference, there will be no such discrepancy between war wages and war prices as there was in the time of a struggle testing. In every class of employment, the very foundations of industry and the utmost reserves of patriotism, in so far as industrial activities constitute our mainstay of military strength against our foes.

Nor is labor, in the generally accepted meaning of the term, alone involved. The universal complaint at present is that mechanics and other workers hold the position of vantage and are already raised above the wage level incident to war prices, while clerks, professional and semi-professional employees, and salesmen, people of all classes, women included, are receiving no increase in pay and possess no means effective for compelling an increase beyond the slow, starvation plan of waiting until the market for their services shall force the grudging advance in pay. Thus skilled labor, previously regarded as practically all of the nation's body industrial, emerges side by side with capital as a distinctly favored class, while the rest of the nation's body industrial and social, which in reality is largely the nation's body politic, appears doomed to bear the brunt of the war prices for the present and the future.

The effect upon the nation as a whole, unless conditions shall be sensibly ameliorated, threatens the most harmful influences upon our conduct of the war—even upon the issue itself, and the first of these influences is liable to be apparent in the next great Federal Loan, reported as planned for three billions, in September.

**Too Wise to be a Barber.**  
 (Cleveland Leader.) "It is a strange thing," said a Western Reserve professor who has been much in the public eye lately, "I was shaved this morning by a man who really is, I suppose, a little above being a barber. I know of my own knowledge that he studied at Heidelberg and spent several years in other foreign educational centers. I know also of my own knowledge that he has contributed scientific articles to our best magazines and has numbered among his intimates the foremost of the highest scientific standing in America. And yet," soliloquized the professor, "he can't shave a man decently."

Study Jove, exclaimed one of his students, "What is he a barber for with all those accomplishments?" "Oh, he isn't a barber," said the professor, rubbing his face. "You see, I shaved myself this morning."

**"How Rude!"**  
 (Catholic Standard and Times.) Mrs. Nixdorf, Prof. Adagio called at our house yesterday and my daughter played the piano for him. He just raved over her playing.

Mrs. Poppey: "How rude! Why couldn't he conceal his feelings the way the rest of us do?"

Down on your knees to State Corporation Commissioner Carnahan! Hail the Czar! He'll do the reigning himself.

One would suppose that Councilman Olsen doesn't read the papers.

Chancellor Michaelson is a real hotel. He has been out of the war, but he is still in the war.

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## NOW OR NEVER.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Nipping in the Bud.

When the mighty German nation was in course of germination, Was the time to make it croak. Or to squeeze it by the throttle, When 'twas brought up on the boards— Wouldn't that have been a choke?

Careless Philosophy.

It does seem funny to think of trying to drown your sorrows in buttermilk child gathers no moss, but a rolling stone catches the worm.

Our idea of going to a reel war is to enlist in the Keystone police force.

Possibly the easiest nut to crack is the doughnut and it's no trick to hide the shells.

Maybe Jess Willard could be persuaded to fight the Kaiser if the promoters made up a big enough purse.

Among the odd things we have never seen is a battleship called Fido.

Mainly Monologue.

I have some folks in the East who have a hard time in getting along and so about every four years, when my birthday comes around, I go to a photographer to have a picture taken and send them a copy as a present.

I believe in brightening and cheering up the lives of people. I hate to see suffering in any form—especially my own.

It must be awful to suffer from thirst.

But as I said before, next to doing people I think doing things for people is the finest kind of exercise. Some folks are always telling of what they are going to do or what they would do, but I don't see them do anything they always take a brass band and a drum corps along to advertise the fact.

But it is different with me. When I go to have my photograph taken I don't have a face run through four or five hundred feet of feverish film and when he got good and properly tired he would go downtown and have his picture taken by a regular actor.

When I went up to the gallery the other day to perform my mission of benevolence I found a new man on the lens and he poked me around and poked me over as if I were an entry in the Boston tier class and he was one of the judges.

"What do you want, anyhow?" he asked, rather petulantly.

"I wish to have my face preserved," I replied with some asperity.

"It looks pretty well pickled already," returned the photographer. "Are you doing this on a bet?"

"I am accustomed to having my lineaments reproduced without unnecessary vocalization," I explained.

"Guess again, Rufus," exclaimed the photographer. "You're in the wrong shop. You can get all the liniment you want in the drug store downstairs."

"I wish a sitting," interrupted I, shortly.

"What are you standing for, then?" yelled the camera man, with a note of triumph.

"I prefer my sittings standing," returned I. "I wish to preserve my figure."

"It would look better covered," returned the photographer, "and then you could have your sittings lying down or rolling over. But have it your own way. If you must, we'll have it over with. By the way, what is your name?"

"That lump is my head," returned I, severely. "And some folks have said it was a good one."

"You mustn't believe all you hear," responded the photographer, "but that isn't the one I mean. There are two of them. Oh! I see, it's your Adam's apple. I thought maybe you had a hump on your back. What kind of a picture do you want anyhow?"

"Something like this," said I, as I picked up a fine replica of Felix K. Harrison as Romeo.

"Fine!" exclaimed the photographer. "All we'll have to do is to take you down to the planning mill and have you made over; but, honest you ought to spend about a year in a beauty shop before you come up here again. You're a dead ringer for Julian Eltinge except that you don't look so darn bit alike. I'm afraid to look at you. You're a real face how—or isn't it a face? It looks more like a case of prickly heat in the German army. Did you come by it honestly or was it after the blast?"

"Say!" interrupted I, fiercely. "I don't believe I want you to take my picture, anyhow."

"Shake!" exclaimed the photographer, effusively. "That makes it unanimous."

So it looks as if my eastern kindred would have to worry along until my regular man gets back. Even when I try to do my bit some careless person tosses a monkey wrench into the machinery. Well, forevermore!

Down on your knees to State Corporation Commissioner Carnahan! Hail the Czar! He'll do the reigning himself.

One would suppose that Councilman Olsen doesn't read the papers.

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## PEN POINTS.

BY THE WRITER.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Good morning! Are you a farmer?

If you didn't draw a winner, cry. You did your best.

The administration's outrage over the oil developers are coming out to lay eggs.

There will be no taxing of the new war bill. It would be too much money.

Furthermore, the average man can serve his



PEN POINTS

BY THE STAFF.

Good morning! Are you a farmer?

If you didn't draw a winner, don't cry. You did your best.

The administration's outrages on the oil developers are coming home to lay eggs.

There will be no taxing of oil in the new war bill. It would raise too much money.

Furthermore, the average citizen can serve his country in a dozen ways that the soldier can't.

There will have to be a lot of cathedral building after the war if the status quo is to be restored.

It has been suggested that California be divided into three states. Has anybody been changed?

"Allah, perchance, the secret we might spill—  
If Allah be, He keeps his secrets well!"

Dr. Michaels may be an expert diagnostician, but if he knows cure for sick and bleeding Germany he is keeping the knowledge to himself.

It is not so easy to construct breakwater that will hold in the stormy tides of passion, prejudice, hatred, hope and fear of 1,500,000,000 people.

And yet there are thousands of sincere-minded though foolish persons who are willing to tell world how to end the war if only world would only listen—but won't.

Did you ever see a chronic gripper to smile? He simply can't. A sick grin or a sour smirk is best he can do. There must be light in the heart before it can show the face.

Before a man begins to try to form the world and its millions miserable inhabitants it might be good idea for him, first to see if he can do in the way of reform himself.

Two Americans were executed in Germany on the charge of attempting to take the life of many's arch enemy—the Kaiser. It might as well have been that of any other.

Slowly but surely the human grows and learns. The cause of war lies back of the birth of humanity is a child, just begun to learn that fire burns and power, misused, destroys the life of it.

A young man arrested for driving sixty miles an hour told the police that he was merely practicing for the war. He would make a good speeder. It was a sad failure. An accomplished was to make an officer speed.

If humor be not clean and natured it is counterfeit. The nothing funny about vulgarism is there anything pleasant as a black suit in summer. It may rob the sunlight of gleams and incapable of reflecting it.

A New York Times man says free press and free speech are necessary to America during the war and they are necessary to the health of any democracy at peace or war. Without free press and a free press the very democracy becomes a mockery to the mind of the people.

A Los Angeles woman says divorce from her husband on ground that he devoted too much time to religious work and enough to his family. Religious work? Heaven bring the understanding! What sort of a husband? "He that provided for his own household is worse than the infidel!"

In a local divorce proceeding woman who was accused of too many about the house told all she did was to stir the husband got on a scale. She thought her singing might amuse him. Appense him? Ye gods! there's nothing like murder it is to have a body about him doing the cooking when he's lost his collar button.

According to the word of an actor just arrived from France, French are conducting a campaign of "light of knowledge." The light of knowledge is those who desire the walls of darkness. Light is too powerful to be turned aside by rage and superstition, to be by an unjust sword or by burning shells.

Chancellor Michaels declares the submarine campaign will be the war. So said Von Tirpitz long ago. Count Zeppelin, the aircraft would do the work. His prophecy was probably correct that that of Michaels. Von Tirpitz, only it will end it. Zeppelins that will end it. The fate of the nations shall be in the air it will be the war in America that do the deciding.

People often speak of dark brown studies, golden brown, white-washed thoughts and ideals, and it is very probable they speak correctly and that thought has the color scheme of the universe. Yet who can know his ideas on this subject are his? Who knows the color of a single thought and the senses of it? It is impossible. Scientists assume in this some degree of accuracy—everything is elusive thought. At this point the thought that has been thought and thinkers that have thought and darkness of unknown answers to the world are only answers to that eternal question.

SUPPLY

PEACE CATERER DENIED USE OF TRINITY AUDITORIUM FOR ITS "CONFERENCE."

Trinity Auditorium was denied the peace clamorers last night after a committee of directors had listened to the ballyhooing of the speakers for several hours and decided it was unworthy such a temple. A policeman was at every door in the converted theater in the Walker Building, to which the meeting was transferred.

The affair was advertised as the "Third American Conference of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace." Mostly nice old men or eager middle-aged women attended. Occasionally a body bearing a shrewd Teutonic face arrived for a short audience, but declined to take the meeting seriously and quickly left.

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PACIFISTS GET COLD SHOULDER.

Peace Coterie Denied Use of Trinity Auditorium for its "Conference."

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No Favorites.

(Continued from First Page.)

Curry returned from the Chicago Art Institute.

A. P. Meub, member of the Pasadena High School faculty.

Harold Herlihy, associated with his father, D. W. Herlihy, grocer.

Earl Barker, son of Charles A. Barker, of the Barker Brothers Furniture Company, of Los Angeles.

Lester Breiner, merchant, son of John Breiner, a Pasadena pioneer.

Robbins Little, real estate agent.

Leroy Reineman, former coxswain of the Stanford varsity crew.

Robert Rohne, automobile dealer.

John S. Hibben, son of Dr. Charles G. Hibben, retired physician.

Charles Gehegan, associated with his father, Harry Gehegan, in a Pasadena department store.

James R. Gillman, merchant.

Walter Newton, engineer of the Pasadena City Planning Commission.

FROM OTHER CITIES.

Frederick Bosbyshell, son of E. P. Bosbyshell, of E. P. Bosbyshell Company of Los Angeles; Barrett Kling, Occidental student and James O. Bishop, the latter of the South Pasadena First National Bank, were drafted in South Pasadena yesterday.

Joseph Gehegan and Andrew M. Neff, son of E. G. Neff, were drafted in Pasadena.

The name of J. B. Coulton, Jr., now a member of the American Ambulance Corps, who left four weeks ago, was found in the draft lists at Lamanda Park.

Following are a few of the members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club drafted: James Oviatt, haberdasher; James W. Galtier, Jr., Whittier; Frank Hauser of the Hauser Packing Company, and H. E. Roach, moving-picture producer.

Farms for Sale.

[Boston Transcript:] With the chautauques turned into mobilization camps and the Swiss yodelers unable to pass the literacy test, it begins to look as though William J. Bryan might have to sell another farm or two.

Big Times in Fishland.

[Cartoon Magazine:] Tossie Tide: At the codfish ball last night Floastie Flipper was lit up like an excursion boat. She couldn't swim straight.

Salina Splash: Yes, I know. She had the nerve to tell me that she'd fallen into a whirlpool and got dizzy.

What's the Difference?

[Club Fellow:] Ella: I think I'll accept the offer that artist gave me the other day.

Bella: I wouldn't. By the appearance of his pictures he never seems to have money enough to buy clothes for his models.

REDUCE FOOD COSTS BY EATING CEREALS.

MOST PRACTICAL MEANS OF CUTTING TABLE EXPENSES.

Wholesomeness and Adequacy of Diet Would Not be Lowered Especially if Boiled Grains, Mushes and Breads Made of Corn Meal are Used.

(OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The most practical means of reducing table expenses without decreasing the wholesomeness and adequacy of the diet lies in increased use of cereal foods, especially boiled grains, mushes and breads made of cornmeal and cereals other than wheat.

Cereals contain most of the important food elements which the body needs and yet are comparatively inexpensive. They are primarily a source of starch, needed by the body to yield energy. They furnish also considerable quantities of protein, one of the most important and usually one of the most expensive food elements, need to build the body and keep it in repair. In addition, cereals furnish mineral matter, fats, fiber and, especially if part of the bran is left in, little-known substances which regulate body activities. Cereals, therefore, may be used as a relatively inexpensive basis for meals. It then becomes necessary only to eat with them liberally and in small quantities of higher-priced foods to make up a proper balance among the needed elements.

CEREALS INTERCHANGEABLE.

When animal foods or other nitrogenous foods, fruits, and vegetables also are used in the diet, the various grains may be interchangeable freely as to availability, cost, or preference. The starch of all the cereals is practically the same. Protein, fat and mineral vary somewhat in the different kinds, but so slightly that the difference need not be considered in the ordinary mixed diet. In such a diet, therefore, corn or oatmeal, for example, may be satisfactorily substituted for wheat when the latter is scarce, without detracting from the wholesomeness of the meals.

FORMS OF CEREAL FOOD.

The most common form in which cereal food is consumed is bread. The food value of bread, however, comes from the cereal of which it is made, and it makes little difference whether we get our cereal ration in baked or boiled form. If cereals are to be made a more important feature of the diet, mushes and boiled grains, as well as baked doughs, should be eaten in greater quantity. Practically any of the cereals may be used in making some type of bread. Wheat has been most used because its gluten makes possible the raising of the dough with yeast. Flour and meal of the other grains, however, may be made into baking powder breads and many of them can be substituted for some of the wheat flour in making yeast breads. Breakfast foods should be chosen carefully if economy is desired, since the form in which the food is purchased largely determines the cost. Meals from which mushes may be made may be obtained for a few cents per pound, while specially-prepared grains may cost up to 45 cents or even more per pound. Bulk breakfast cereals, such as oatmeal, commonly may be purchased at lower prices than the same kinds put up in cartons.

ONE WAY.

One way to lessen the cost of breakfast foods is to buy whole grains from a feed store and grind them coarsely for a coffee or other hand mill. The cracked grains, when heated properly, boiled thoroughly, and served with butter or sugar and cream or milk, make wholesome and palatable foods. These home-ground grains, used alone or with flour, also may be used satisfactorily in bread making. Boiled grains, such as rice, barley, corn meal, or hominy, may be used in the same way, or any of these may be combined into dishes with cheese, eggs or meat, which add both flavor and nitrogenous food elements.

The important place of cereals in the diet and ways in which they may be used to reduce living expenses are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 117, "Cereal Food," recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

King in Missouri Court.

[Kansas City Times:] The first and only time a European King ever brought suit in a Missouri court forms the basis of a story for the Booneville Republican, which got out a musty law book and recited how Frederick William, King of Prussia, died about 1849, an action at St. Louis to recover funds stolen by an absconding Prussian postmaster. The petition in part is that "the plaintiff states that he is the absolute monarch of the kingdom of Prussia and as King thereof, that he is untrained by any court or law and that his will expressed is the only law of that country and is a legal power there known to exist."

Store Closes at One Today

Open from 9 to 1 Only

FOUNDED in 1878

# REMOVAL SALE

SUPPLEMENTED BY THE ANNUAL JULY BLANKET SALE

## Our July Blanket Sale Closes July 25th

The greatest and most successful sale of blankets we ever held closes on Wednesday, July 25th. Between now and that date we shall sell all left-overs, odds and ends, soiled and damaged blankets, automobile robes, bathrobes with cords to match, pillows, mattresses, beds and springs at even greater than ever reductions.

### Clearances of Clever Sports Hats at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$4.95

These are shown in the smartest models produced this season; ribbon hats, silk hats, Bangkoks, Henoki, Chinese Schaffel, Belgian split, liere, crepe and many other materials; and not one of them but is reduced away below its original price, just when their popularity is at its height.

### Buy Cut Glass Now at Only \$1.50

A strikingly low price for good cut glass, we admit; and only a special purchase would allow us to sell these nappies, pickle and olive dishes, handle nappies, etc., for so little.

### Dainty Muslinwear for Your Week-End House Parties

If you are invited out for the week-end, you will desire a supply of these dainty articles, unless you have quantities on hand; and seldom are prices so attractively reduced:

- Boudoir Caps: Were 75c to \$1.75, now 50c to \$1.25
- Tea Aprons: Were 50c to \$1.00, now 35c to 75c
- Sewing Aprons: With hand embroidered pockets; were \$1.75
- Camisoles: In crepe de chine and satin; were \$1.50 to \$5, now \$1.00 to \$3.50

### Bathing Suits

for men and boys, from \$1.50 to \$10.

#### Men's Bathing Shoes

Of canvas, with leather sole, pair . . . . .35c

#### Smart Bathing Suits for Women, \$5.00 to \$8.50

Shown in black and colors; in newest styles for beach or swimming purposes.

#### Caps and Shoes—of latest styles, in variety, very reasonably priced.

### Bathing Hats and Caps

All the latest styles and colors, 25c to 50c.

- Bathing Suit Bags . . .50c, \$1
- 15c Bath Sponges . . . . .10c
- Guaranteed Tooth Brushes, 20c, three for . . . . .50c
- Tension Shears, reg. 75c. 59c

### New Gabardine and Novelty Weave Skirts

Just placed in stock—these charming light weight, cool wash skirts for outing and beach wearing; sports models with patch or inset pockets—very newest midsummer models, up from . . . . . \$3.00

### Extra Size Wash Skirts—sizes from 32 to 38 waist; we have provided for women of full figure here in most satisfactory manner; good qualities gabardine; smart models with large pockets and button trimmings; prices begin at . . . . . \$3.25

### Neckwear, Special . . . . . 8c, Two for 15c

Stocks, ascots, jabots and linen collars; values here to 75c, must be disposed of Saturday morning at this low price.

### Ribbons Worth to 50c Yard . . . . . 25c

Pretty ribbons in stripes, plaids and warp prints; suitable for hairbows and sashes for young girls; the collection is unusually varied and desirable.

### Very Noteworthy Specials in Fine Kid Gloves

- 16-button white kid gloves; sizes 5½ to 7; regular price \$3.00, pair . . . . . \$1.50
- 16-button white washable doekin gloves; all sizes from 5½ to 7½; were \$3.00, pair . . . . . \$1.50
- "Spots Out" for cleaning one's gloves . . . . . 50c
- 16-button black suede kid gloves; fine French kid; sizes 5½, 5¾ and 6 only; regularly \$4, pair . . . . . \$1.50
- Glove Forms—for cleaning your own gloves on; each . . . . . 25c
- Glove Cleaning Paste . . . . . 25c

### Necessities for Picnic Parties

- 5c Waxed Paper, three packages for . . . . . 10c
- 15c Crepe Paper (not all colors) roll . . . . . 5c
- 25c box assorted rubber bands . . . . . 20c
- 15c Picnic Sets . . . . . 10c

### \$2.50 and \$3.00 Novelty Silks, Yard . . . . . \$1.50

Special inducements are offered to effect quick clearance of these handsome exclusive patterns in novelty silks; chiffon taffetas, grosgrain and gros de Londres; 35 and 40 inches wide. If you contemplate purchasing a new frock or lining, here is your opportunity to save; see window display; choice, yd. . . . . \$1.50

### Wash Hats for Boys and Girls at . . . . . Half

On sale just when you need them most for the children's summer outings. Good styles, substantially made.

### White Duck Hats—with bands of colored plaids and stripes . . . . . 25c

### Made-up Models in Wool Afghans, Etc., at Less Than Half

An assortment of discontinued wool models, including afghans, house jackets and a limited number of knitted and crocheted baby garments; all to be sold at half and even less. (Art Needlework, Third Floor)

### Linene and Linen Dusters for Motorists and Travelers

Long linene dusters; light in weight, suitable to slip over one's coat when motoring; prices on these begin at . . . \$1.50

Linen dusters; good heavy weights, priced up from . . . . . \$4.50

Palm Beach Duster Coats—stylishly cut; medium weight; for outing or motoring . . . . . \$12.50

### Vacuum Bottles, Thermos Bottles, Etc., for Tourists

We carry complete lines of vacuum bottles, Thermos bottles, drinking cups, Sterno stoves, lunch boxes, automobile restaurants, flasks, etc., to make one's vacation a real pleasure; and prices are not exorbitant.

COULTER'S—215-229 South Broadway 224-228 South Hill Street—COULTER'S



Extra Good Values in Men's Extra Trousers

2nd Floor Mail Orders Filled

These \$5 White Trousers Should Sell for \$6 but—

We bought them early enough to sell at \$5 and that is the price they will be marked until every pair is sold.

Palm Beach Outing Trousers \$3.50

Lighter, cooler, more comfortable than even flannel—excellent to pair off with a dark coat.

—corduroy  
—riding breeches  
—khaki trousers  
—molekin trousers  
—forestry cloth  
—gabardine cloth  
—blue serge  
—English tweed  
—and a great number of other materials in all sizes.

Harris & Frank

437-443 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Known for Better Values.

# Crescent BRICKS

Ice Cream in a more convenient form TO TAKE HOME

A very generous use of rich materials makes Crescent Bricks a superior ice cream.

Handled by a soda fountain or a confectioner in every community

Order from nearest dealer

Week-end Special Today-Tomorrow

## Nougat ICE CREAM Strawberry ICE CREAM

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY

PINTS ENOUGH FOR FOLK QUARTS ENOUGH FOR FOLK

### \$10 WATCHES

JEWELERS 4th and Broadway



























## VOTER HINTS AT A HOLD-UP.

Former City Auditor Charges  
Bond Substitution.

Autocratically Alter Life of  
Issue by Twelve Years.

Asks Council to Reconsider  
Plan for Early Sale.

Substitution of short-term bonds for long-term bonds, without the consent of the voters, is castigated by W. C. Musket, former City Auditor, in a communication sent to the City Council yesterday.

Mr. Musket protests, as a taxpayer, voter and citizen, against the proposed sale of \$2,054,000 of power bonds, on the grounds that their issuance, by authority of the voters, was with a retirement provision of forty years, and that the life of these bonds has been autocratically shortened, without the voters' knowledge, to twenty-eight years.

Mr. Musket's letter follows in full: To the Honorable City Council of the City of Los Angeles, Cal. Gentlemen:

I read in the public press that you are considering, at the request of the Public Service Commission, authorizing the issuance and sale of \$2,054,000 unsecured power bonds.

I desire to acquaint you with the fact that in 1914, when we voted these bonds, it was upon the statement that they were to be forty-year serial bonds, that is, one fortieth was to be collected every year from 1914 to 1954. Part of the bonds were so retired, signed, countersigned and sealed and sold, as of one-fortieth was so collected, and then, without the knowledge or consent of the taxpayers or voters themselves, the issue was changed to twenty-eight-year serial bonds, that is, one-twenty-eighth was to be collected every year from 1914 to 1942, and the printed bonds of the last twelve years, from 1913 to 1924, were burned, and last year a tax of one-twenty-eighth was levied and collected, and in addition an extra tax of one-twenty-eighth, less one-fortieth, was levied and collected to equalize the one-fortieth tax of the previous years.

As a taxpayer, a voter and as a citizen I desire to protest against the issuance and sale of this \$2,054,000 bonds, to be repaid from 1917 to 1942.

These bonds should be repaid from 1913 to 1954, as voted by the people, and not otherwise.

Respectfully,  
W. C. MUSKET.  
P.S.: Since writing the above I find that your honorable body has acted. Now that you have the above facts before you I ask for a reconsideration of your action.

Also:  
CHRIS COLUMBUS LOSES.

Namesake of Man that Discovered America has to Pay Alimony. Though Wife Neglected to Ask for It—Up to You Now, Says Judge to Woman.

Christopher Columbus Dustin will have to "dust up" \$12 a month for the support of his two children, as Judge Wood yesterday granted his wife a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Dustin did not ask for the alimony, but on learning of the two children, and their possible dependency, the court entered the sum mentioned, and stated that it was up to Mrs. Dustin to see that the order was enforced.

JAPANESE IS SOUGHT.

Attempts to Attack Six-year-old Girl, but is Frightened Away.

A Japanese 35 years of age, weighing 135 pounds and five feet, five inches tall, is being sought by the police for an attempted brutal attack upon 6-year-old Kayoko Shirakawa, daughter of T. Shirakawa, No. 141 South San Pedro street. The attack occurred yesterday morning at 237 Crocker street.

The Japanese beckoned to the little girl, told her he would buy her some candy, and took her for a long street car ride. At the end of the line man and the girl got off the car, but after walking around he returned to the city with the girl, and in a vacant house at No. 237 Crocker street attempted to molest her. The girl's screams frightened him away, however.

MAKE RICH NAUT.

Thieves who Leap to Auto Running Board Get Cash and Draft.

Two armed men who leaped upon the running board of a moving automobile at Central and Stanton avenues robbed J. C. Stansell, No. 251 Oakland street, Pasadena, early yesterday of a \$1500 draft and \$270 cash. The robbers also secured \$75 in money and jewelry from Miss May Allen, who was Mr. Stansell's companion.

The report of the robbery was made to Officer Hess of the University division, who hurried to the scene of the robbery, but was unable to find either of the men. Detectives Moore and Condafer were detailed to the case.

OVERSLEPT HIMSELF.

But for This Patton Patient Might Have Made His Getaway.

Walter Leuchner's penchant for sleeping prevented his escape from Patton, after he had evolved a very clever scheme to get away. He hid himself under the coverings of furniture in an auto van that was returning to Los Angeles after making a delivery at the institution. Only for the fact that he went to sleep and had to be awakened after the car arrived at the local garage he would have slipped away.

SEVERE MARITAL TIES.

Boat Owner and Wife Twenty Years His Junior Didn't Get Along.

Another case of incompatibility between spring and fall in life's years was made right yesterday by Judge Wood, when he granted W. F. Hart, owner of a Catalina glass-bottom boat, a decree of separation from a wife twenty years his junior. The ground was desertion.

## Held as Links in Chain of Crime.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Browne.

And the limousine that they are alleged to have used in the drug-running activities of the "Cohen gang."

## URGES THAT ARMY USE MAORI FLAX.

SANTA MONICA'S PARK CHIEF TELLS OF IRON CLOTH.

Wants Wide Commercial Cultivation of Ornamental Plant from Which Native New Zealanders Made Linen that with Rugged Use Outlasted the Owner.

The Maori or New Zealand flax, a plant now grown in parks of this country as a landscape beautifier, should be cultivated for more practical purposes, as a means of reducing the H. C. of L. and even for making uniforms for our "Samurai" somewhere in France, says John MacTear, Santa Monica Park Superintendent. He declared the native Maoris formerly made a kind of linen from this plant that would withstand the hardest wear and tear of the New Zealand bush, and actually lasted longer than the lifetime of the owner.

There are a number of these plants around the fountain circle in Palisades Park, Santa Monica. They closely resemble in outline the Spanish bayonet or yucca, having the same form of long, sharp, spiked fronds and when about to blossom shoot out a long stalk many feet in the air. The plant is much larger than the yucca, however, the leaves often being ten or more feet in length, while the stalks are in proportion. They bear flowers of a reddish-purple tint, that grow in clusters.

Despite the coarseness and durability of this flax, Mr. MacTear says, he has seen garments made by the Maoris that have lasted as long as the finest Irish linen for snowy whiteness.

Because of its wearing qualities, the Park Superintendent suggests this linen would be the ideal material from which to fashion army uniforms, while the stalks are in proportion. It would render unnecessary the purchase of many new suits.

Eager.  
SIX WANT REWARD.

Express Company Cannot Decide Who Really "Turned Up" Policeman Hand, So It Requests Superior Court to Sift Merits of Claims.

As six persons wish to share in the reward of \$500 for "turning up" Albert J. Griffiths, the policeman that robbed a messenger of more than \$40,000, December 6, 1916, Wells Fargo and Company yesterday gave up hope of an amicable settlement among the contending parties, and filed an interpleader in the Superior Court, inviting the six claimants to appear before the judge and have their rights adjudicated.

Those declaring their belief they should receive a share of the reward are L. P. Clark, K. L. Sinclair, W. B. White, Fred R. Parsons, J. C. Fitzgerald and E. G. Beraw. The last four are the detectives who secured the confession from Griffiths, who is now in San Quentin serving a three-years' term for the crime.

FOR AMBULANCE UNIT.

Theaters and Cafes Are Going to Put on a Midnight Show.

A big midnight performance to raise funds for the Second Ambulance Company of the California National Guard will be staged next Friday night at the Burbank Theater. The performance will begin at 11:20 p. m. and last until 2 a. m.

Feature acts from the Orpheum, Pantages, Hippodrome and Burbank theaters will appear, as well as entertainers from Levy's, the Bristol, McKee's, Portola, Rathskeller, Turner Hall, Del Monte, Jahnke's, Harlow's, and other cafes. Charlie Murray will act as stage manager of the affair.

Diamond Loans, 1 to 2 Per Cent. KITCHEN, 306-7 Stearns Bldg., Third and Stearns. Established fourteen years. Bank references.

## ON BACK TRAIL OF DRUG RING.

Two Arrested Here Believed  
Members "Cohen Gang."

Apprehension of Syndicate  
Head Now Thought Near.

Woman and Husband Alleged  
Opium "Runners."

Evidence was unearthed yesterday by detectives and Federal agents which, it is alleged, definitely connects Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Browne, known as the "royal family," who were arrested early yesterday morning at No. 4914 First avenue, with the famous "Cohen gang" of drug smugglers.

The only member of this notorious gang who now remains unapprehended is Louis Cohen, the head of the organization. The gang, which was known as the "syndicate," operated in every big city in the United States and in Canada, Mexico and the British Isles.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne, who were arrested by Detectives O'Brien, Roy Jones and Hetrick, and Federal Agents Buck and Putnam, were lying on the officers' arrest, on a spotless white coverlet, smoking "yen shee" in pipes worth several hundred dollars.

The couple, both of whom are handsome and young, are alleged to be the local agents for the drug syndicate. Their automobile, a big, expensive limousine, which was confiscated by the Federal agents, has been used, it is alleged, innumerable times to smuggle opium into this country from Mexico. It has also been frequently seen upon the highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne were arrested after having been under surveillance for two months. In the room in which the two were arrested, the officers claim to have found a package of heroin and of morphine. A quantity of "yen shee," a derivative of opium, was also found upon a stand, it is claimed.

At the City Jail yesterday both Browne and his wife denied the charge and said they would fight it to a finish.

Browne gave his age to the officers as 31 years, but the detectives secured his marriage license and from dates on it discovered, so they say, that he is but 28 years of age. He will be prosecuted by the Federal government as a slacker, as he had no registration card, the officers say, if he escapes punishment for the charge of violating the Harrison narcotic act.

RAID RIGHT OF WAY.

Two colored individuals raided the Pacific Electric's Whittier right of way yesterday, stealing a large number of lanterns and electric lamps. The Sheriff's office endeavored to find the men, who were reported traveling toward Los Angeles in an ancient automobile, but failed to locate them.

HUNT CARD WRITER.

Police detectives were busy yesterday investigating the sending of a strange postal card, bearing insults and vituperation, to Mrs. Laura de Godawa-Turcynowicz, the Polish authorities. The card, which carried disjointed and meaningless threats, is unsigned. Detectives Rowe and Taylor were detailed to the case.

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## ARMY ASKS BIDS

Memorandum Books, Soap Dishes and Faring Dishes in List.

Quotations on the following articles were asked yesterday by the government, according to information received by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association: Fire buckets, water buckets, memorandum books, covers for memorandum books, soap dishes, paring knives, head wood screws, carbolic acid, rubber bands, blank books (record ruled), blank books (journal ruled). Bids are to be opened August 2. Those interested may obtain information by applying at the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in the Wilcox Building.

ROBS BABY'S BANK.

Meaneat Burglar Gets One Hundred and Ten Pennies as His Haul.

The pettiest of local thieves robbed a baby's bank yesterday, and a good part of the Sheriff's force was called out in an effort to apprehend him. The burglar, a young fellow, stole the bank, a small box, from the home of M. J. Hoyt, No. 8223 Norton avenue, Hollywood. The bank contained \$1.10 in pennies.

IN ELEY CASE.

Whole Grand Jury to Consider Evidence Against Fire Chief.

Following yesterday's meeting of the criminal complaints committee of the grand jury, it was unofficially stated that the charges and evidence in the matter of alleged graft by Fire Chief Eley will be taken up by the entire body. This, it was stated, had no special significance.

CAN'T FIND HER.

Continued inability to locate Mrs. Jessie Uley, who charged Enrico Aresoni and Max Baranov with the theft of her diamonds, caused Superior Judge McCormick to grant a continuance yesterday of the trial until August 14. This was asked by the prosecution when Aresoni appeared. The latter yesterday declared that he had testified in the Baranov case without having been told of his right to refuse doing this.

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8 Cigars  
5c Kinds  
25c  
(Cigar Dept.—  
Main Floor—  
Today)

Delicious Chocolate Candy, 25c lb.  
—Packed in 1-lb. box, 25c lb.  
Chocolate Walnut Fudge, 24c lb.  
Molasses Chews—delightful, 24c lb.  
(No phone or mail orders; no deliveries)  
(Hamburger's—Main Floor)

Established 1881  
**Hamburger's**  
BROADWAY AND HILL  
EIGHTH STREETS

**Store Open Till One**  
—All purchases made this morning will be delivered within the city and to regular suburban delivery points.

**That Week-end Picnic Lunch**  
—Let Hamburger's help you fix yours. Our Meat, Delicatessen and Grocery Sections can furnish anything you may want—from a sandwich to a complete lunch—and on short notice. 'Twill save you time—and money.

—Freshly Dressed Rabbits, 39c each  
—Baked and Stuffed Chickens at 39c  
—Fresh Dressed Hens at 59c

—Three important items to consider. Shop for them early today.

3 lbs.  
Pink Beans  
—and 1 lb.  
Hamburger's  
Special 30c  
Coffee  
59c

—Boneless Prime Roast Beef, 16c lb.  
—Leg Milk Lamb, 26c lb.—Milk Veal, 17c lb.  
—Cal. Cream Cheese, 25c lb.—Wiener, 15c lb.  
—Sliced Boiled Ham, 45c lb.  
—Fresh Creamery Butter, 44c lb.  
—Fresh Ranch Pullet Eggs, 35c doz.  
(No deliveries on above.)

—Rex Sardines, 2 cans 25c.—String Beans, 5c lb.  
—Del Monte Olives, 2 cans 25c.—Corn, 15c doz.  
—Daisy Orange Marmalade, large crock, 39c.  
—White Cross Olive Butter, 2 jars, 15c.  
—Tomatoes, 3 lbs., 10c.  
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Today)

**Low Fares to Chicago and the East via**



These fares are for round trip tickets from Los Angeles, on sale July 16, 17, 24, 25 and 31; August 1, 14, 15, 21 and 22; September 4 and 5 with return limit three months from date of sale, but not to exceed 12 months; provide for liberal stop-overs en route. Fares from adjacent points are correspondingly low.

Chicago, Md., \$80.00  
Baltimore, Md., \$116.00  
Boston, Mass., \$120.20  
Duluth, Minn., \$90.65  
Minneapolis, Minn., \$44.45  
Montreal, Que., \$118.20  
New York, N. Y., \$118.20

Philadelphia, Pa., \$118.20  
Portland, Me., \$123.20  
Quebec, Que., \$128.00  
St. Paul, Minn., \$44.45  
Toronto, Ont., \$106.10  
Washington, D. C., \$116.00

Let our experienced representatives arrange all details of your trip. It will save your time. It will relieve you of all the petty things incident to railway travel.

**Los Angeles Limited**  
and two other daily trains  
**CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.**

Our Los Angeles Office is at 507 South Spring Street  
MR. C. A. THURSTON, General Agent, in charge.

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THE SALT LAKE ROUTE OFFERS VARIOUS ATTRACTIVE TRIPS AT GREATLY REDUCED FARES:

EAST AND BACK. To many Eastern cities on July 24-25-31; August 1-14-15-28-29 and Sept. 4 and 5. Chicago, \$80.00. New York, \$118.20. Boston, \$120.20. St. Louis, \$77.50. Missouri River points, \$67.50. Denver, \$62.50, and many others.

YELLOWSTONE & GLACIER PARKS. Favorite places for vacation trips, and more popular every year as they become better known. Truly Wonderful of Geysers, Waterfalls, Glaciers and Mountain Scenery.

ZION CANYON—UTAH'S SCENIC WONDERLAND. A new resort just opened in southwestern Utah, and one of the most magnificent scenic regions of America.

Camp under "Wylie Way" management, same that made Yellowstone Park popular.

Full particulars of all of these, together with illustrated folders, at all offices of the

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**Illustrated Magazine**  
The 1917 Edition  
Los Angeles, July 21, 1917

**Prof. Austin**  
—With 100 illustrations of the most interesting and valuable of the world's history and science.  
39 CENTS  
(Second Edition)

**2 Cents**  
Del Monte Pineapple  
—and  
Hamburger's  
Special Coffee  
49c

**Corona**  
Have you found the place where you can enable you to spend your season week-end with your family?  
Recreation are less than away.  
You and your swim, sail, fish, tennis and dance heart's content Harbor of the

**\$5.00 round trip to San Diego**  
E. W. McGee, General Agent, 812 E. Main St., San Diego, Cal.  
60941  
Santa Fe  
AR130  
Phone service day and night

**WASH.**  
passed by conference House.  
President the House.  
The Ship.  
Senator draft bill.

**FOREIGN**  
army of answer to States.  
President an appeal ringleader.  
The House.  
The House.  
The House.

**THE CITY.** Following the draft lottery to end voluntarily before next morning, the time limit.  
It is believed that an American woman, a suspected German spy may not be able to get a divorce, as she is married to an "alien enemy."  
The House and its two sisters were instantly killed and their automobiles plunged from a cliff.  
A daughter of a well-known Santa Monica family was haled into court and Tarnopol.

**PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS** (Delivered to you by mail)



Prof. Austin  
—Will make free  
microscopic ex-  
aminations of the  
hair and scalp—  
10 till 1 o'clock.  
(Second Floor—  
Private Office)

ill One!

within the city and to our

nic Lunch

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39c



7c lb.  
15c lb.  
Yellow  
Pineapple  
5c lb.  
5c lb.  
15c doz.  
39c.  
6 for 5c.

2 Cans  
Del Monte  
Pineapple  
—and 1 lb.  
Hamburger's  
Special 30c  
Coffee  
49c

# Coronado

Have you found an  
ing place close enough  
enable you to spend  
season week-ends  
your family?

Recreation and beauty  
are less than four hours  
away.

You and yours can  
swim, sail, fish or golf  
tennis and dance to your  
heart's content at the  
Harbor of the Sun.

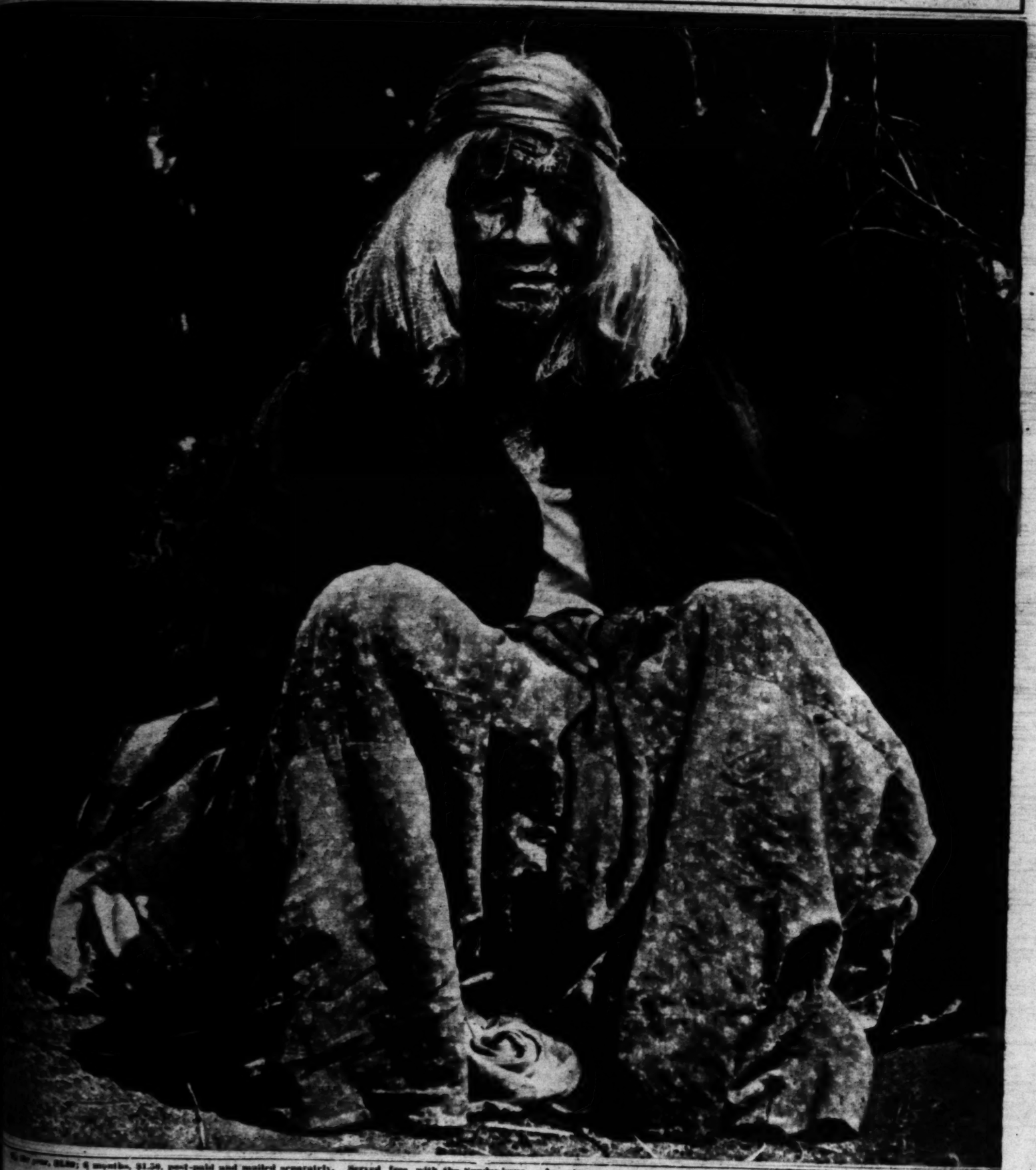
\$5.00 round trip  
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San Diego

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Six Eleven Hill Street  
60941  
Santa Fe Station  
A5130 Main Street  
Phone service day or night



ANGELES, JULY 21, 1917. "LIBERTY UNDER LAW." [1781—1917.] TEN CENTS.

## A Belle of Other Days



For the year, \$1.50; 6 months, \$1.25, post-paid and mailed separately. Served free with the Sunday issue. An extra copy sent free with one year's advance-paid subscription to The Times.

Literary Notes.  
Classified Advertising.  
Business Directory.  
Daily News: Fact and Comment.  
Special: Markets.

lar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.  
WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.  
President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to the Shipping Board row.

### SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next Year is Asserted by High Authority, and Some...

the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than Tuesday and the sum...



# Grim scenes on the battle line in France



A British howitzer at work during the battle of the Aisne.



A great German battery smashed to smithereens by an Allied shell.



A park of French tanks.



German prisoners draining last drops from the wine barrel.



French soldiers giving post cards to German prisoners.



Mass in an underground trench during a battle.



Dugout it out at Fort Meyer, Va.



Husky American left and British.



Mrs. Huntington shows how to darn socks.

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as fixed at \$500.

The San Diego Army & Navy Academy

The Pasadena Army and Navy Academy



VACATION TRIPS

PART IV.  
 Library: Classified Advertising.  
 Business Directory.  
 PART V.  
 Realty News: Fact and Comment  
 Financial.  
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 House.



# Keeping Up Our End.



Putting it out "at officers' training camp  
Fort Meyer, Va.



Cadet officer sizing up new comers  
at West Point.



Husky Americans contrasted with British troops. Second and fourth from  
left are British recruit sergeants. Young giants are Americans.



Buntington shows a naval reserve  
how to darn socks.



Guarding her pups.  
Our under-sea boats and a mother ship.

## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred  
Thousand Troops in France Before September Next  
Year is Asserted by High Authority and Same Source

liability of 10,000,000 registrants,  
the tally sheets had been compared  
and corrected before dark tonight  
and the master list was in the hands  
of the printer. Copies will be mailed  
to local exemption boards beginning  
not later than Tuesday and the

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Index Directory.

Index: Fact and Comment.

Index: Markets.

lar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was  
passed by the Senate and will go into  
conference with a committee of the  
House.

President Wilson promises to take a  
hand the coming week to put an end to  
the food bill.



BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

**CALIFORNIA.**  
And our expanding Pacific Empire, acknowl-  
edged seat of a sensuous western civi-  
lization and of a coming mightier  
commerce.

## Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine Editorial Page

Saturdays.  
Twentieth Year. Volume XII. No. 3.  
Average Circulation in 1917—4 Months: Gross,  
112,717; net, 111,471 Copies Weekly.  
For Scope, Objects and Aims, Contents, prices, and  
other information for subscribers and new  
readers, see page 25.

### The National Air.

A NUMBER of august and emi-  
nent professors of harmony  
and music are fuming around the  
upper strata of the blue ether of re-  
finement and culture. They are  
hunting for a new national air for  
the United States.

They have listened with a critical  
ear to the "Star Spangled Banner"  
and they have decided that it will  
not do at all.

It is too high, or too hard to sing,  
or too something or other.

It doesn't rhyme right and it has  
a split infinitive or some other  
dreadful thing.

Anyhow, the English people do  
not like to hear it.

Wherefore they have decided to  
heave it overboard into the dark  
oblivion of expert disapproval.

Well, well! We are not as much  
excited about this project as we  
feel we ought to be.

This nation seems to have strug-  
gled along pretty well for some  
time on this same old piece.

Every evening when the sun  
went down the "Star Spangled Ban-  
ner" has been played from time im-  
memorial at every army post. As  
the last rays of the sun faded from  
the parade ground, the quick pul-  
sing notes of "Retreat" rippled from  
the army bugles. At the last note,  
the sunset gun crashed out the sig-  
nal and the military band lifted the  
heart in your breast by the glorious  
music of the "Star Spangled Ban-  
ner," while the old flag floated  
down from the flagstaff into the  
waiting arms of the color guard.  
The soldiers never found anything  
the matter with the tune.

The "Star Spangled Banner" did  
well enough to be played by the  
ship's band when one of our war  
vessels went down in the tornado  
at Samoa and the doomed crew  
cheered the music.

The "Star Spangled Banner" has  
been played over many American  
battlefields. It has sent American  
soldiers into action; it has been  
played over the graves of thou-  
sands of American soldiers.

That the English do not like it is  
probably true, some of the words  
of the song having a distinct histor-  
ical application. At the same  
time, it is a part of our national  
history. We did have wars with  
England, and men died in them.  
Even in the interests of interna-  
tional courtesy, it seems a good  
deal to ask that we should scratch  
from the records of our army and  
navy all events displeasing to the  
English King, or that we should  
slap our national song in cold  
blood.

But after all, there is not much  
to worry about. National songs  
are not made to order by pro-  
fessors of music and young lady  
poets. National songs are caught  
up from the mud and grime of the  
trenches; they come into being on  
the march when some soiled buck  
private in the long, swinging col-  
umn strikes up a humble ditty of  
the day and passes it along to the

rear until the baggage mules of  
the wagon trains plodding in the  
rear bray the echo.

Some day the "Star Spangled  
Banner" may be laid to rest, but  
it will not be because of a professor  
of music. The board of judges  
who will pass upon this new  
national anthem and bestow upon  
it the gift of immortality will  
be some glorious unnamed Sammy  
soldier hiking along in the mud  
with his pack on his back; and he  
will sing it in the effort to forget  
that his rifle weighs as much as a  
42-centimeter siege gun and is  
getting heavier at every step.

### Naive Illusions.

THREE antagonistic forces under  
three separate flags are  
fighting for mastery in turbulent,  
chaotic Russia. These are the lib-  
erals and the Cossacks, who still  
retain the colors of Imperial Rus-  
sia; the Social Democrats, whose  
emblem is the sinister red flag of  
Socialism, and the anarchists, who  
have adopted the black flag of men  
without a country.

At the meetings of the delegates  
representing the soldiers and the  
labor unions the banner of Social-  
ism is displayed, but the anar-  
chists have marked the schism  
which separates them from the So-  
cialists by permitting nothing but  
black banners to be displayed at  
their meetings and in their pa-  
rades. Petrograd dispatches re-  
late that most of these black ban-  
ners bear inscriptions in red. The  
most favored of these are "Down  
With Authority," "Down With the  
Capitalists" and "Long Live the  
Revolution."

These developments are interest-  
ing, as they mark the first clash  
between anarchy and Socialism.  
In this country these two isms  
have always fraternized because  
both were against the government.  
But as soon as the Socialists be-  
gan to exercise dominion in Russia  
the anarchists protested. Social-  
ists and anarchists joined to over-  
throw the regime of the Romanoffs  
and to confiscate all the landed es-  
tates; but the Socialists desired  
that the land confiscated should  
be held by the state and that its  
occupants should pay rent. The  
anarchists are just as opposed in  
principle to the dominion of So-  
cialism as that of the Romanoffs;  
they hold that all government is  
tyranny, whether directed in the  
name of a single reigning house or  
of the majority. The anarchists  
took possession of the lands and  
castles of the nobility, but they de-  
clined to pay rent to the new gov-  
ernment. When deputies were  
sent to evict them the entrenched  
anarchists fired on the deputies  
and sallied forth in mobs bent on  
theft and pillage.

Reports of the frequent clashes  
between the Socialists and the an-  
archists are not reassuring to  
those who have hoped to see the  
Russian republic organized along  
the lines of those of North and  
South America. It is the old story  
of theories that seemed admirable  
to the working classes but had  
never been put to the actual test.  
Socialism advocates the suprem-  
acy of the state and the absolute  
dependence of the individual; it  
destroys all the human units to re-  
place them with human zeros. An-  
archy favors the abolishment of  
all government and all property  
rights; it would return mankind to  
the barbarism of the infancy of the  
world. It is a renewal of

The good old rule  
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the  
power  
And they should keep who can."  
When these two conflicting the-  
ories of government come in con-  
tact a schism is bound to appear.  
The two parties could join in oppo-

sition to power, but they could  
never act in concert in the organi-  
zation of power. If a world war  
were not in progress; or if all out-  
side Russia were serene, it would  
be interesting to watch the de-  
velopments in a nation where au-  
thority, as represented by the Cos-  
sacks and liberals, is confronted  
alike by Socialism and anarchy.  
Just now Russia is concerned  
much more with her internal dis-  
ensions than in keeping her  
pledges to the other allied nations.  
Her ministers are making learned  
speeches about Russian freedom  
and Russian faith; but by the time  
one of these has finished his  
speech some faction has relieved  
him of his job. Never was there a  
more striking human exemplifica-  
tion of the "banderlog" of Kip-  
ling's Mowgli stories. At the time  
those were written the "Ban-  
derlog" were supposed to typify  
the French people—and literary  
France has not yet forgiven Kip-  
ling for the insult—but the revolu-  
tion and after has given them a  
special significance in relation to  
Russia.

France's view of the progress  
made by the "new" Russia is  
terse expressed in the following  
extract from Le Temps, Paris:  
"In the naive springtime of their il-  
lusions the Petrograd revolution-  
ists believe they are sending us  
original solutions of the war, ele-  
mentary and genial like the egg of  
Christopher Columbus. But we  
see only the arrival of German di-  
visions drawn from the eastern  
front."

Fraternizing between Russian  
and Teutonic soldiers has stopped  
along practically all the north-  
ern front because of the duplicity  
of the Germans on a sector of the  
Riga front. A certain Russian  
regiment had withstood all German  
blandishments to come out and talk  
things over and the regiment was  
overwhelmed by asphyxiating  
gases, rifle and artillery fire, hand  
grenades and trench mortars.  
Prussian militarism fraternizes  
with nobody excepting the mad  
ruler of a disrupted empire.

A Los Angeles rabbi says that  
true civilization has not failed,  
though the world seems to have  
forgotten God and goodness. Real  
civilization, says the rabbi, is  
based on kindness and brotherly  
love and that spirit is still abroad  
in the world. So long as there is  
an organization like the Red Cross  
in existence there is hope for the  
human race. "Life is good and evil  
cannot corrupt it; life is positive  
and cannot be destroyed."

At least one good act to the credit  
of Gov. Stephens was the signing  
of the prison segregation bill, mak-  
ing reform more probable for  
young offenders. The young delin-  
quent is not an old and hardened  
criminal, and to treat him as such  
certainly does not have a tendency  
to reform him.

Thousands of inventors are at  
work trying to suggest something  
that will do away with the subma-  
rine menace. The discovery may  
be made by accident. A sheet of  
paper, coated with a certain chem-  
ical and lying by chance on a  
laboratory table, disclosed to a  
German physician the marvels of  
the X-ray.

The law against carrying con-  
cealed weapons does not apply to  
the young man who is equipped  
with the weapons furnished by  
Uncle Sam, provided he wears a  
suit of khaki.

It is a safe bet that when another  
war comes on, the brewers and  
distillers will be "ferninst" it.

[4]

### Shots from the Magazine.

It used to be that the United  
States could do business on  
ciphers. Now it requires more

There are not so many Turks  
there are Germans and that is  
other reason why fewer Turks  
Germans are taken prisoners.

The military training of the  
league ball players is coming  
handy this summer when the  
pire must be baited and bullied.

Community singing is  
quite popular in Los Angeles  
there ought to be a law against  
leaves starting the tunes for

Is used to be that autumn  
were only made out of potatoes  
cabbages, but the butter  
and gardeners are getting  
a few joy rides.

"Germany short of changes  
a current head-line. Nothing  
sational about that. We have  
a constipation of the country  
parts of a dollar for to three  
years.

This town ought to be made  
hot for the "shyster" lawyers  
infest the courts and  
ignominy and disgrace  
splendid profession. And  
name is legion.

The police have taken  
today a number of the military  
fragists who have been  
the White House for the  
months. Ever so often the  
do a worthy thing.

The Italian commission  
tour of this country may  
Los Angeles. The latch  
out for the representatives  
people who have done so  
art, music and history.

A three course dinner  
latest suggestion in the  
conservation. Soup, meat  
isert are enough. There are  
people in the world today  
in want of a single  
staple of diet.

We laugh at the sweet girl  
ate and the boys who lay  
studies of the public school  
we love them, and admire  
considerably. Heaven bless  
prosper them. They are the  
and women of the future.

A woman in New York  
the authorities by sending  
word that she wanted a  
granted her by the man  
stopped. She did not  
money. No wonder  
claim that the sex are  
politics.

It will be recalled that  
Franklin, who once said  
never a good war or a bad  
was the same Benjamin  
who, as a member of  
nental Congress, organ-  
put George Washington  
mand. He was also one  
mittee of five of the  
Congress who framed  
tion. He preached  
ample as well as precept.

When wild waves lash the  
ling ship  
In ruthless fury, far beyond  
Reducing it to helplessness,  
Enslaving it beyond its power  
Lo! Far and fast goes forth a  
Entreats sister ships to  
So saves the wireless from  
die.  
Should it not flash and  
—[Charles H. Mears, in  
Magazine.

1917.]  
**Infant Paralysis.**  
Stringent regulations are being  
enforced by the health and po-  
lice authorities of New York City  
to prevent a recurrence of the epi-  
demics of infantile paralysis that  
have terrorized the New York City  
during the last three sum-  
mers. Health records for the  
United States show that there were  
about 30,000 cases of infantile  
paralysis and 5000 deaths in the  
three-year period from 1914 to  
1916. During the three sum-  
mer months of 1916 there were  
10,000 cases and about 6000  
deaths. One-third of this number  
occurred within the limits of New  
York City.  
One would naturally expect to  
find that the ravages of this epi-  
demic would have increased the in-  
fant mortality of New York dur-  
ing the summer months. But the  
actual number of deaths of chil-  
dren under two years of age was  
less in New York last summer than  
in any other summer during the  
ten years. Physicians of the  
health department assert that this  
decrease in infant mortality was  
due to the fact that parents were  
warned by the menace of the  
epidemic, and gave more study and  
attention to infant sanitation than  
before.  
This reminds one of the epi-  
demic of Paris during the German  
occupation of 1870. It was supposed  
that the infant mortality rate would  
be doubled or trebled because it  
was not possible to get milk for  
children. But the statistics showed  
marked diminution in infant  
mortality; the reason assigned for  
this was that mothers were forced  
to nourish young babes with their  
own milk because there was no  
other supply. These statistics  
have never been popular with the  
manufacturers of infants' foods.  
According to the reports of the  
New York Board of Health, it has  
been definitely established that in-  
fantile paralysis is a communicable  
disease. The report states that:  
"Isolation of groups of children  
in contact with other children or  
adults, even when carried out in  
the midst of areas where the dis-  
ease is prevalent, suffices to pro-  
tect such children almost abso-  
lutely from infection, in spite of  
the use of identical water and food  
supplies, and exposure to the same  
atmospheric condition and winged  
insects."  
Warned by the experiences of  
former years, the mothers of New  
York have aroused to increased  
participation in the work of sani-  
tation. The city was never so  
clean, the tenement houses were  
so clean, and parents were  
so careful about their chil-  
dren. Food is kept cleaner than  
before, and medical advice is  
sought as soon as alarming symp-  
toms appear. The result of all this  
is that there has been no reap-  
pearance of the epidemic this summer.  
There have been fewer isolated  
cases than at any other time in six  
years. Premises are placarded for  
disease the same as for small-  
pox, and there is a general co-  
operation between the health author-  
ities and the public that is giving  
the city of New York one of the  
lowest infant mortality rates of any  
of the larger cities in the United  
States.  
The archbishops of the Catholic  
Church have united in a pledge of  
loyalty to the country and to the  
president. There has never been  
any question of Catholic loyalty in  
the United States. But its solemn  
affirmation at this time is certain  
to have an impressive effect where  
the effect is more desired.  
A great people we are. It is  
claimed that Noah's ark was  
built according to correct  
engineering. The statement is made by  
engineers. If the ships we are  
building do as good service as the  
ark, there will be no kick from any  
quarter. Summon Noah, Ham, and  
Japheth as expert wit-  
all

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H. T. Lyon  
Wright, H. L  
B. Buell.

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The San Diego  
Army & Navy  
Academy

The Pasadena  
Army and Navy  
Academy

VACATION TRIPS



shots from the Magazine.

used to be that the United States could do business on its own terms. Now it requires nine.

There are not so many Turks in the world as there are Germans and that is the reason why fewer Turks than Germans are taken prisoners.

The military training of the boys in the United States is coming to a head this summer when the boys must be baited and bullied.

Community singing is becoming popular in Los Angeles, but it ought to be a law against starting the tunes too high.

Used to be that automobiles were only made out of potatoes and hay, but the butter-making gardeners are getting ready for joy rides.

Germany short of change," is the current head-line. Nothing is more normal about that. We have the satisfaction of the compensation of a dollar for the loss of these things.

The town ought to be made over for the "shyster" lawyers who are at the courts and the ministry and disgrace upon the profession. And the town is legion.

The police have taken into custody a number of the militant states who have been picked up at the White House for the last time. Ever so often the police do a worthy thing.

The Italian commission now in this country may come to Los Angeles. The latch string for the representatives of the people who have done so much for music and history.

Three course dinner is the suggestion in the line of observation. Soup, meat and vegetables are enough. There are people in the world today who are content of a single nourishment of diet.

We laugh at the sweet girl and the boys who lay aside the duties of the public schools, love them, and admire them considerably. Heaven bless them. They are the women of the future.

A woman in New York paraded the authorities by sending a letter that she wanted a permit to be kept by the municipality. She did not need a permit. No wonder some of the sex are not married.

It will be recalled that Benjamin Franklin, who once said there is a good war or a bad peace, the same Benjamin Franklin, as a member of the Continental Congress, organized the United States, George Washington in 1776. He was also one of the five of the Continental Congress who framed the Declaration. He preached through the ages as well as precept.

Wireless.

The wild waves lash the tortured ship, ruthless fury, far beyond the help of man. It is to helplessness, the ship, laying it beyond its power to save, far and fast goes forth a thrilling, creating sister ships to render aid to the wireless those who need it. It is not flash, and rescue is delayed. Charles H. Meiers, in Railroad Magazine.

Infant Paralysis.

REGULATIONS are being enforced by the health and police authorities of New York City to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic of infantile paralysis that terrorized the New York City during the last three summers.

Health records for the United States show that there were 80,000 cases of infantile paralysis and 5000 deaths in the period from 1910 to 1916. During the three summers of 1916 there were 100 cases and about 6000 deaths. One-third of this number were within the limits of New York City.

It would naturally expect that the ravages of this epidemic would have increased the mortality of New York City during the summer months. But the number of deaths of children under two years of age was less than in any other summer during the last three years. Physicians of the health department assert that this is due to the fact that parents were warned by the menace of the epidemic and gave more study and attention to infant sanitation than in previous years.

It reminds one of the experience of Paris during the German invasion of 1870. It was supposed that the infant mortality rate would be doubled or trebled because it was not possible to get milk for the babies. But the statistics showed a diminution in infant mortality. The reason assigned for this was that mothers were forced to nurse their young babies with their own milk because there was no supply. These statistics have never been popular with the distributors of infants' foods.

According to the reports of the New York Board of Health, it has been definitely established that infantile paralysis is a communicable disease. The report states that: "Contact with other children or even when carried out in the arms of areas where the disease is prevalent, suffices to produce children almost absolutely free of infection, in spite of the use of identical water and food, and exposure to the same climatic condition and winged insects."

Based on the experiences of the last three years, the mothers of New York have aroused to increased attention in the work of sanitation. The city was never so clean, and parents were so careful about their children. Food is kept cleaner than before, and medical advice is as soon as alarming symptoms appear. The result of all this is that there has been no reappearance of the epidemic this summer. There have been fewer isolated cases than at any other time in six years. Premises are placarded for disinfection the same as for smallpox. There is a general co-operation between the health authorities of the public that is giving credit to the city of New York one of the lowest mortality rates of any large city in the United States.

The bishops of the Catholic Church have united in a pledge of loyalty to the country and to the Constitution. There has never been a demonstration of Catholic loyalty in the United States. But its solemnity at this time is certainly an impressive effect where it is more desired.

Great people we are. It is said that Noah's ark was built according to correct measurements. The statement is made by the Bible. If the ships we are building do as good service as the ark, we will be no kick from any of the great people. Summon Noah, Ham, and Japheth as expert witnesses.

"Blighty" Soldier Slang for Home

[The following interesting soldier letter from the trenches was received by Mrs. Richard Walton Tully, wife of the famous dramatist now living in Santa Monica. Mrs. Tully was formerly Miss Gladys C. Hanna of Toronto. The writer of the letter is her brother, Arthur T. Hanna of the Canadian Signal and Engineering Corps.]

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE (Eng.) May 14, 1917.—My visit to France did not last very long this first time. However, I have been very lucky and have good reason to be thankful—for I have certainly escaped a lot. My condition is not very serious. I was thrown from a light railway truck and darned near had my back broken. Although I suffered enough, I couldn't even walk. I never thought I would be sent to England. I was at Boulogne for nearly a week until yesterday. It took about twelve hours to come from Pagnon, where I was put on the hospital train to Boulogne. From there to Dover was a trip of two hours; then to Newcastle-on-Tyne by train. Left Dover at 5:30 yesterday evening and landed here at 3:30 this a.m.

You should see England at this time of year. Of course, I was lying down all the time but could see through the door. (I hope you will not have too hard a time reading this, as I cannot sit up to write.)

I must tell you where we have been. We landed at Boulogne in the first place and traveled all night in a train to a place called Brouay. Then we had to march about eighteen miles to Chateau de la Maie. The camp was in a bush and mud about two feet deep. It sure was pleasant after that long tramp when we were all in to land at a place like that. The first job we had was digging a communication trench just behind Vimy Ridge. Old Fritz used to shoot over shrapnel shells at us, but no one was hurt as all had cover; and as the shells were novelties to us, we did not mind. However, there was one night when we did. We started to dig and the shells started to come over. We had no cover whatever, and every time a flare shell went up the machine-gun bullets sang all around us. Talk about ground hogs and rabbits. You would have thought there was an earthquake the way the ground opened up, and no one dug faster than yours truly. These tricks we did at night. The next job we had was at a place called Houdain unloading shells, etc., from a train, and then into motor lorries. There were part of our company and part of another. It was a good job and away behind the line and while we were there the others carried on with the digging. Our captain was killed and a major of "A" Company, as well as several men killed and wounded. Then the big push started. We could hear the guns and see the flashes easily. You may have read about all this at Vimy Ridge.

The next place we moved to was Ablain St. Nazaire and left the bunch there. It is about two kilometers from Souchez, where Fritz's long range guns dropped high explosive shells all day because some of our batteries were there. Our camp was in a valley and about 400 yards away from our shelter was one of the guns of the six-inch howitzer battery. The shells they fired weighed 100 pounds each and their targets were eight miles away around about Lens. When they were firing, a concussion would put our candles out, and fairly lift you out of your blanket. You can imagine what the twelve and fifteen-inch guns are like—shells standing nearly half my height and about as big around. You may have seen pictures of a fellow crawling into the breach of one of those big guns.

Our first job was to repair the road between Souchez and Angres, which had been battered up by our artillery during the drive. Some great shell holes had to be filled in and debris, such as barbed wire, taken off the road. We unearthed all kinds of things, skulls and

bones of all parts of the body, bombs and all sorts of ammunition, rifles, bayonets, helmets, etc., and bale after bale of barbed wire. The German wire is terrible stuff. It is at least twice the size of the ordinary. Their helmets and other souvenirs were thrown away by most of the boys. We had a chance to look around "No Man's Land" that used to be. Millions of bombs of all kinds and rounds of ammunition wasted. Saw some dandy dug-outs which Fritz hated to leave. I left off sight-seeing when I saw a man's body or what was left of it hanging over a wire entanglement and a pair of legs (just the bones) standing in a shell hole; the boots were still on.

The first day of the road work was not so bad. The German observers found us and every day we had to beat it. Two or three were usually killed or wounded. One day they shelled the whole road with high-explosive shells. A whole battery opened up on us. They were dropping all around us and how we ever got out with one casualty I cannot conceive. The air seemed full of pieces of shells whizzing around. I was under a big log across a shell hole. An officer had left his rain coat thrown over it, the shoulders just over the edge. A piece of shell came bang and knocked one of the stars off the shoulder strap.

The worst day was when we were working right near Angres. A Fritz plane dove out of the clouds, which were very low that day, got a view of the whole works, and sailed back to his lines. Shortly after we got it very hot. Our platoon officer, Lieut. Pierce, was killed and our sergeant-major, a stretcher bearer, was wounded twice, but still went on and was wounded a third time, but died afterwards. He lived until we carried him to a dressing station. One shot killed three mules and blew the dinner to atoms. We used the mules to pack ammunition up to the guns. It is a sorry sight to see the poor mules and horses lying at the roadside. I saw a fellow with both legs blown off; he was dead.

This is only a fragment of what it is like a little farther up the line, and our shells are often ten to one of the Germans', so what must they suffer. Last week we were over Vimy Ridge into Vimy and Givenchy. Of course, I mean what used to be these places, for nearly all of them have been reduced to brick piles. The German gun pits, in which he lost some of his guns, looked as though they evidently intended to stay there forever. They were like big rooms all made of concrete four feet thick. I did not get over as far as the swell dug-outs. They had electric lights, wicker chairs, beds, toilets and everything lovely—lots of booze and smokes were found too.

The Red Cross Society certainly does great work. In France they are short-handed and cannot look after everyone as well, however a fellow very badly wounded is not there long. They have a host to look after and they do it. I have no idea how long I'll be here.

Ingenious Surgical Magnet.

An ingenious surgical magnet is intended to extract particles of iron and steel from the human eye. It consists of a powerful electromagnet mounted on a stand running on casters. When an operation is to be performed one end of the magnet is cautiously brought near the patient's eye. If a piece of steel or iron is embedded in the eyeball the patient experiences a sharp pain as the metallic sliver forces its way through the tissues and flies to the magnet. The injury to the eye is said to be less than that caused by a knife.

[Detroit Free Press:] "They own a limousine."  
"That's nothing. I know people who eat potatoes twice a day."

On Being Forced to the Wall.

Dear Dacia:

So, you are forced to the wall! Well, what of it? If you take the right position it may give you a better fighting chance, and in this day of near-equal rights, we women have our fight to make in the world just as much as the men have.

You know you do not have to face the wall; that would shut off all vision, and you will never get a true perspective that way. The thing for you to do is to get the wall behind you. It will then at least be a protection from assault in one direction; and it is a good thing sometimes to have retreat cut off. So, edge along as best you can, and even though you are against a wall, you will gradually change the place of conflict, and probably after a bit will come to a door opening into a wider field, or at least showing a path of honorable divergence.

Sometimes the wall of circumstance seems long; but it is always pierced by doors of opportunity, and if you cannot get through the first one, try the next, and the next, and still the next, until one does open to you. The doors you cannot go through may be meant for some one else, or you have not the right key for that particular door, or possibly the first doors you pass are not big enough for you.

Nevertheless, if you follow along the wall, fighting when necessary and ever alert to a possible opening, you will eventually pass through and may find yourself at a vantage point far surpassing your greatest expectations.

Some of the greatest fights the world has known have been fought either to victory or an inspiring defeat, with the fighter's back to the wall. So, make of your forced position against the wall a point of protection from which to fight and an inspiration to greater endeavors. Then a stout heart and a willing arm will do the rest, and never forget that a smile helps.

Faithfully,

MARY ORWIN.

Story-land.

When comes the night and all the tasks  
The day has brought are done,  
'Tis then the little fellow asks  
For tales of battles won,  
'Tis then he climbs upon my knee  
And begs me to relate  
Some story of the ships at sea  
And all their precious freight.

We live with kings and princes then  
And generals brave and bold,  
We wander from the haunts of men  
Where hearts are stern and cold.  
And all is splendid where we stray,  
And all the skies are bright,  
The troubles that have lined the day  
Have all come out all right.

We chum with fine folk, he and I,  
The good, the kind, the wise;  
The evil giants we defy  
And mock their strength and size.  
The goblins and the fairies, too,  
Are loyal friends of ours,  
And if perchance they've work to do  
We help them paint the flowers.

We hoist our sails of shimmering gold  
And put away to sea,  
With gingerbread we pack the hold  
As full as it can be.  
And out toward the setting sun  
We glide until we find  
The port of Happiness and Fun,  
Where care is left behind.

When comes the night the sorrows fly,  
And all the cares depart,  
I put the long day's burdens by  
And rest my weary heart.  
By train, by fairy coach or ship,  
Whichever pleases best,  
To story-land we take a trip  
And there awhile we rest.  
—[Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.]

A comparison of the bread values of wheats has put the famous Humpback varieties in the third place, or what is known as No. 3 grade. Extensive comparisons were made between Humpback and the so-called Velvet Chaff, Glyndon Fife and Blue-stone wheats, as the Humpback was discriminated against by the trade because of its alleged inferior milling qualities. Humpback having a large, full grain, gives higher yields both for grain and flour, but the baking qualities of the flour are inferior.

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.  
Directory.

News: Fact and Comment.  
Markets.

War fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to

SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than



# GERMAN



**D**EARLY beloved, friends and fellow citizens, your Eagle has spent a great deal of time in this beautiful land of the sun, and as he has always tried to be a decent kind of bird he naturally has a great many friends—more perhaps than he deserves. But he would not willingly lose the least of these numerous friends.

As your Eagle has come to be known here he has got a reputation of being a wise bird—again more perhaps than he deserves. But this is a reputation he bears with great equanimity.

These friends and this reputation bring him a great many inquiries on all sorts of subjects. The war being the thing uppermost in most minds these summer days, naturally is the subject on which the Eagle is consulted most. Many call upon the Eagle to know when the war is going to stop—perfectly easy subject to answer, and one upon which the Eagle has an answer in a slug made on the linotype. The slug reads, "I do not know." Another subject on which he is often consulted is who will win. The Eagle had an answer made on the linotype to this question, too. "Quien sabe?" This slug he has now thrown into the heli-box, to be melted up for other uses.

Since America got into the scrap your Eagle has got a stereotyped answer in big letters, copper-faced. To all inquiries now he answers, "We shall, of course." And when asked for the ground of his confidence he goes back to the Civil War times and quotes a verse, "For right is right since God is God, and right the day must win. To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin." And do you know, friends, your Eagle has to find a single American who does not accept this answer as satisfactory.

Now your Eagle's friends bother him as to why we are in the war, the answer to which is so plain that your Eagle is astonished that so many intelligent Americans

should seek information on a subject so obvious. It shows that they do not read the newspapers, or if they do they do not read the right ones. For your Eagle is persuaded that no person of competent mind can possibly read the big journal for which the Eagle is the emblem carefully and continuously and fail to grasp why Uncle Sam was forced to buckle on his sword and take the field in the foreign war. Both sides of the great scrap in Europe were determined to have America join in their entangling alliances. Each side tried to put the other in bad with America, and Entente diplomacy, more shrewd than that of the Central Empires, triumphed over the Kaiser and his advisers, and they fell by these machinations of their enemies.

They insulted America, made passes to slap Uncle Sam's face and to kick the seat of his pants, until patience ceased to be a virtue and your country and mine against her will was forced to enter the maelstrom of European imbrolios, and thus was drawn into the entangling alliances that have made us part and parcel of the war. Anyone who has read carefully the indignities offered to Americans, the damages inflicted on American property, and the American lives sacrificed to Prussian impertinence, and sees any way out of the war, is either a traitor to the interests of his country, or is so muddle-headed he cannot think straight. They are the only two heads under which objectors to the war can be classified. Fall in, ye bad Americans, under one head or the other as may seem best to suit your case.

But Uncle Sam is no narrow-minded or short-sighted person. He is philosophical to the last degree. Having been forced into the war, he is in it for good, and in it in order to make future slaughters as nearly impossible as may be. This is the consideration that reconciles your Eagle to the entrance of our country into the conflict. He sees great good in the future to come from our participation in the great struggle. When he enunciates these thoughts to his friends, they naturally want to know what the advantages are. So the Eagle proposes to devote the rest of this little screed to an elucidation of these points.

First and foremost he sees in our participation in the war a chance that amounts to a certainty that autocracy will crumble and the thrones on which they rest will go into the scrap heap. He sees the triumph of democracy in our entering into the great conflict.

In this your Eagle sees an end of wars in future times, and this is why he is glad his country is in the war. Irresponsible governments, autocracies, tyrannies, and unlimited monarchies are and have been the cause of this and of previous wars in nearly every case. They do not have to do the fighting nor suffer the inconveniences of the war, and they can afford to get up a scrap whenever they feel inclined to. Democracies know that the people have to do the fighting and to undergo nearly all the suffering of every war, so they are naturally reluctant to start anything in this way.

Another advantage from our entering the war will be that we shall have a word at the council table when peace is made. We are already teaching the belligerents how to fight without personal animosity, and when peace terms come to be arranged we shall be in a position to see that even-handed justice is done all around to all the nations whose representatives sit around the council board.

Another advantage of our being in the war is that it is giving the people of the country a serious object to work for and is making us not only a less frivolous people, but a less wasteful one. In England they are gathering up rags heretofore going to the gehenna and consumed in fire, and America is learning not to put so much good food into the garbage cans of the rich that might go to feed the needy hungry in our great cities. This will be a great advantage to the whole people when the struggle is over, and for at least a generation or two American men and women will be more serious-minded and less wasteful of the good things of the world.

While we shall be less wasteful, the war will teach us to put less store in material things. This may seem to be a paradox, but it is not. Already our people are learning that great riches are more of a trust over which we exercise stewardship than they are an absolute possession, and that there are greater things than money. The churches will be fuller of worshippers, and worshippers will be more full of spirituality after the war than they were before it.

Another inestimable advantage to come out of the war will be that America will have an army sufficiently large and thoroughly equipped in every arm to meet all future emergencies. Your Eagle has always thought and long insisted that the best way of guarding against war is to be thoroughly prepared for war, but he hopes that there will never be another of these international

conflicts to afflict humanity, and a world of civilization, and disgraceful.

What then will be the use of a great standing army? Here is your Eagle's answer in the real rub, the real thing to look for in the future and guard against. There is an element in the world, and America is no exception, which is at bottom rank snobbery, embraces all sorts of socialism, and is a brand, and is the real danger for the future. These people are all anti-war because they are anti-army, and they are anti-army because they are anti-government and anti-government because they are anti-property.

Every one is a traitor at heart, and includes Gompers and thousands of his followers, as it does Moyer and all his W's, Emma Goldman and her party. The people are getting awake to these traitors, are getting their eyes open to the disloyalty and their minds clear of all illusions as to the dangers of this sort of propaganda. Theodore Roosevelt has catalogued the best citizens in the country as undesirable. He has got his eyes open, and he and his former political ally, Gompers, came near getting into a scrap in America at a great meeting the other day in the East. These agitators instigated strikes whose avowed object was to bring an end to the wage war. The country is armed in many places against these undesirable individuals to protect the fields as well as mines and factories from their hellish onslaughts. A court has just been found in New York with enough to send the Goldman woman to her paramour to jail, and the Contra Costa county in California the other day had sworn in a small army of men with orders to avoid in every way violence. "But," said he, "at the first attempt to destroy property, shoot the man that makes the attempt in his back." This recalls to the Eagle's mind the War days, when other traitors would down the American flag, and Gompers sued his famous order, "If any man attempts to pull down that flag, shoot him the spot."

Yours for law and order, for every American.

*The Eagle*  
HIS JOURNAL



**THE LANCER**  
**O**UR boardings have been plastered with "When Women Sin" signs lately, with a nice little homily to the effect that woman always pays and man always goes scot free. That means that a movie drama has been written round this tragic subject and masculinity is expected to wallow in consciencious excoitations, the while new womanhood looks down its nose and fervently murmurs "hear, hear!"

But as a matter of fact, now, there is really only one sin that women can't commit with impunity, and only one sin that men can sometimes get away with. And as the world is chock full of a vast variety of attractive sins, the rest of which certainly enjoy the single standard in theory although they are largely feminine privileges in practice, it seems to me the ladies are being peculiarly selfish in denying man his one near-privilege.

Women can even get away with murder half the time. How many women get hanged in this country? I have heard indignant suffragettes point to the fact that nearly every woman in the City Jail is there for the one sex offense, while never a man languishes in jail on a like charge. But that merely proves my assertion. It doesn't mean that women don't commit any other kind of sins; it merely means that they don't get properly punished for 'em. All society waxes sentimental about women sinners in all other departments but

one. When they thieve it is called kleptomania. When they lie it's misinformation. When they are violent and cruel it is nerves. When they go back on a contract it is lack of business methods. When they gamble and lose money some brute has taken advantage of their ignorance. When they drink they have been driven to it. And when they murder it was cruel provocation.

Now, since the ladies insist that their moral stamina, their intelligence, their judgment and their capabilities are in every way equal to those of the male of the species, it is scarcely sporting of them to make such a fuss over their responsibility in one mere sin, when they have the advantage in every other field.

They ought to be rather proud of the fact that they are frankly regarded as the stronger and nobler sex in at least one department. Men are firm enough in having each other punished adequately for all other crimes from murder down, thus admitting but one real weakness in their sex. A logical suffragette should clamor for equal punishment for both sexes in all sins rather than squeal because her sex has to bear the brunt of a mere one.

Catch a man cheating at golf or cards. What does his own sex not do to him? He soon becomes a social pariah. But when woman cheats at golf or cards she invariably gets away with it—after all, one must not expect too high a standard from the sex. If a man fails to pay his debts of honor, heaven help him! But a woman who loses is rarely expected to pay up. If a man breaks a promise of marriage—damages de luxe. But the man who would dare sue a woman for breach of promise—what sort of a fellow do we think him? And a woman may marry for money or position or any other despicable reason and society smiles. But the man who marries for money never lives it down. And in these days if a man is a slacker, a shirker, and fails to come up to the standard of patriotism, woe is he. But even in the few mild departments that the women have been called upon to make sacrifices in there is no system for seeing that they do it. And quite a number of them relieve their consciences by

giving away a few of hubby's dollars. Actually there is only one department in which the world demands that women be above reproach and now there is a strong movement to weaken in exacting that. Very well, but madame must remember that the more privileges she enjoys, the higher standard of conduct will be exacted by her, the greater her responsibility, the more systematic her punishment. Privileges bring duties—and by and by the masculine worm will turn.

## Where Credit is Due.

Rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is not very popular in public life. We have so many instances here in town where people who have started great undertakings, laid the foundation of all the possibilities of achievement, did all the investigating and inquiry which lead up to attainment, are quietly shelved when it suits some ambitious politicians to take over the work. Take the case of the little lady who first laid bare the horrors of the City Jail and made a comprehensive report on conditions as a foundation for the agitation of a new one. After The Times took the question up and made it a public issue there was a fine hue and cry and a civic committee was formed—but the little lady was quietly left off of it to make room for more ambitious politicians.

Then there was the matter of the Woman's Training Home. A quiet, unobtrusive, little lady made all the necessary investigations and reports on that. But it promised to be a dazzling campaign platform, so her data was quietly annexed by a candidate for the Council, who used the report as personal investigation and even gave interviews to national magazines, taking all the credit. The obscure little investigator is never mentioned. And someone else has long since taken over all the work.

'Twas the same in the matter of another quiet little woman who conceived the idea of making the richer schools care for the poorer schools. She had the whole scheme in full working order when it appealed to a big organization as first-class political copy. So they just advertised themselves

as starting this fine original idea, never a word of credit where it was due. One could go on for columns of instances—and it is pretty cheap.

## Contamination.

I see a certain beach church had a banquet because the pastor died at a banquet where liquor was served, and he did not himself imbibe. And they further wrathful because he had so many men to speak on the occasion, harbor bonds whom they had much believe had liquor associations.

This is interesting. Evidently no association between the church and sinners must result in the contamination of the church. Yet, if you never meet any but good people of prohibitionists never associated with converts? This modesty on the part of people, so ready to believe in their own and susceptibility to contamination is distressing. I should prefer to believe the sinners would benefit so much by association with good people that they could be no question of where they were. If Christians persist in believing that evil is stronger than good, they may well account for so much of our city. If we sinners are never allowed to cover how delightful and amiable people it, how can we be expected to want to adopt it for our own? There is a marked disposition to convert the sinners that goodness is frail and fragile, the merest breath of air will scatter its purity, whereas the contrary would shower so much more credit on church and imbue such a much needed aspect.

Personally I prefer to believe that goodness worth its salt must be able to stand daily temptations and temptations—otherwise it is merely a pretty replica of the round that is the wintry sea and face the elements.

(The following extraordinary and candid story was written by a former officer of the army now living in California. His long stay in the United States has given him the perspective with which to see the military situation in Europe through the same eyes of a soldier. The conclusion to which he comes is that the entire modern civilization is being dragged down. Another dark age may then a world ruled by the yellow race, a startling verdict is that the white races are being dragged down to wholesale death, that the day of the white man is rapidly passing.)

**I**N EUROPE I feel that things are more and more out of the hands of governments and will finally be decided by the people themselves.

No peace is in sight so far. The same thing. Everybody holding out to see other side weaken in order to soak them good and plenty. No general effort to stop it all and get together.

Lloyd George, in his Glasgow speech states that the English war aims are as ever, viz: the annihilation of many and her Allies. As long as the proclaimed, the Germans will keep on sending themselves tooth and nail.

Austria will be weakened by squabbling the Parliament and by the endeavors of Czechs, Slavones, Poles and other Slaves to make peace on the basis of autonomy. But the Hungarians and man-Austrians will not see it in the light.

The Bulgarians have what they want to start with, viz: all those parts of Balkans where their race predominates. They will stop when they are assured retaining what they have.

Now that Greece is under Venizelos on the side of the Entente, no further room for "inoffensive" war against that country by Bulgaria remains, provided they have the men and the means to take initiative. Turkey can only remain independent by keeping on fighting.

Germany is undoubtedly looking at a general conformation of affairs with anxiety. The Russians cannot do much since the chances for separate peace or armistice is past, there will be fighting along that long line and troops will be needed there by the Central Powers. Hindenburg must take the initiative; otherwise the bloodshed will be useless on the front.

## A New German Offensive.

The German General Staff will no doubt start a new campaign towards Odessa and Rief. They have the advantage there of a disaffected population, the Ukrainian and could conquer large stretches of agricultural land from which to gather food stuffs.

But that presupposes a strong Austria Hungary behind them.

The German-Austrian policy has been rotten in the management of Poland. If they had gone to it at once and declared Poland free and independent matters would be better for them now. Half measures and dealings with the Czar's entourage kept them back, and everybody in those parts is disappointed and disgruntled.

It is not the first time in history that the diplomats have lost what the soldiers have won.

The Prussian government has always had the ability to antagonize everybody. No one, not even in Germany, likes it.

Remember that Prussia consists of provinces stolen from its neighbors, and all in recent times—West Prussia and Posen from Poland under Frederick the Great; Silesia from Austria by the same; Westphalia and Rhineland, somewhat earlier, and Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau, together with Frankfurt, in 1866, by Bismarck.

Prussia has fought and robbed every other German state and other neighbors since it began its career. All in order to augment its power and down Austria. Prussia has been governed by its old provinces, East Prussia and Brandenburg Pommern, etc. The others have been treated as conquered provinces.

After the Napoleonic wars Prussia took half of Saxony and would have taken all if it had been able to. Alsace-Lorraine, and truly German countries, naturally of the same race with Baden, German Switzerland, Swabia and Rhineland, were mis-

The San Diego Army & Navy Academy

The Pasadena Army & Navy Academy



VACATION TRIPS

Book Reviews; Literary Notes.  
PART IV.  
Lines: Classified Advertising.  
PART V.  
Ready News: Part and Conference House.



[Saturday,

July 21, 1917.]

Pictures of the Day

The Entire White Race  
to Fall is Prophesied.

# GERMAN SOLDIER'S STARTLING PROPHECY.

White Man's Day Ended? By A Retired German Officer.

to afflict humanity, make a mock  
ization, and disgrace religion.  
then will be the use of a great  
army? Here in your Eagle's mind  
real rub, the real thing to look into  
and guard against. There is an  
in the world, and America is full  
which is at bottom rank anarchy. It  
is all sorts of socialism of every  
and is the real danger for the fu-  
these people are all anti-war be-  
they are anti-army, and they are anti-  
because they are anti-government,  
government because they are anti-

one is a traitor at heart, and this  
as it does Moyer and all his L.W.  
Gompers and her paramour.  
people are getting awake to these ag-  
are getting their eyes open to their  
ly and their minds clear of all il-  
as to the dangers of this cur-  
enda. Theodore Roosevelt used to  
be the best citizens in the country  
sirable. He has got his eyes open,  
and his former political ally, Man-  
came near getting into a civil war  
America at a great meeting the other  
the East. These agitators precipi-  
tates whose avowed object is to de-  
the industries of the country, to  
end to the wage era. The country  
in many places against these mon-  
able individuals to protect grain  
as well as mines and factories from  
English onslaughts. A court has  
found in New York with nerves  
to send the Goldman woman and  
amour to jail, and the Sheriff of  
Costa county in California the other  
sworn in a small army of deputes  
to avoid in every way anything  
and provoke the lawless element in  
But," said he, "at the first at-  
to destroy property, shoot the person  
makes the attempt in his tracks,  
calls to the Eagle's mind the Clu-  
ya, when other traitors would pull  
the American flag, and Gen. Dix  
his famous order, "If any man  
to pull down that flag, shoot him  
for law and order, for everything



ting this fine original idea, which  
word of credit where it was due  
ould go on for columns of such  
and it is pretty cheap.

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was written by a former officer of the German  
army now living in California. His long residence  
in the United States has given him the proper  
perspective with which to see the military situ-  
ation in Europe through the sane eyes of his tech-  
nical military training as a German Staff officer.  
The conclusion to which he comes is that Germany  
is hopelessly lost, but that, in conquering Ger-  
many, the entire modern civilization is likely to  
be dragged down. Another dark age may follow;  
or a world ruled by the yellow races. His  
conviction is that the white races are drag-  
ging themselves down to wholesale destruction;  
and the day of the white man is rapidly drawing  
to a close.

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New German Offensive.

The German General Staff will no doubt  
start a new campaign towards Odessa and  
Rum. They have the advantage there of  
a disaffected population, the Ukrainians,  
and could conquer large stretches of fine  
agricultural land from which to gather food-  
stuffs.

But that presupposes a strong Austria-  
Hungary behind them.

The German-Austrian policy has been rot-  
ten in the management of Poland. If they  
had gone to it at once and declared Poland  
an independent matter would be bet-  
ter for them now. Half measures and deal-  
ings with the Czar's entourage kept them  
lost, and everybody in those parts is dis-  
satisfied and disgruntled.

It is not the first time in history that the  
Germans have lost what the soldiers have

The Prussian government has always had  
the ability to antagonize everybody. No  
one can even in Germany, likes it.

Remember that Prussia consists of prov-  
inces stolen from its neighbors, and all in  
different times—West Prussia and Posen from  
Poland under Frederick the Great; Silesia  
from Austria by the same; Westphalia and  
Rhine-land, somewhat earlier, and Schles-  
wig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau,  
acquired with Frankfurt, in 1866, by Bis-  
marck.

Prussia has fought and robbed every oth-  
er German state and other neighbors since  
its career. All in order to aug-  
ment its power and down Austria. Prussia  
has been governed by its old provinces,  
and Prussia and Brandenburg Pommern-  
ia. The others have been treated as  
conquered provinces.

After the Napoleonic wars Prussia took  
the place of Germany and would have taken all  
if it had been able to. Alsace-Lorraine,  
and other German countries, naturally  
were given to Baden, German Swit-  
zerland, Saxony and Rhine-land, were mis-

managed by old Prussian bureaucrats and  
kept from feeling at home.

All Hate Prussia.

Now while everybody in the German-  
speaking countries hates the Prussians,  
nevertheless the growth of Germany in  
modern times dates back from 1871, when  
the new empire was formed and Germany,  
from being an agricultural country, has be-  
come an industrial-commercial power.

Commerce and industry cannot flourish  
except under strong protection and such  
laws as will encourage the investment of  
capital. Hence, notwithstanding the hatred  
of Prussian bureaucracy and the rough and  
overbearing manners of the officials, com-  
mercial and industrial Germany favor the  
present development of the German feder-  
ation under the presidency of Prussia.

The state is absolutely Socialistic. No

Immense debts to be paid off. The  
whole world assembled against it. Former  
friends turned into bitter enemies. No sym-  
pathy anywhere. That gives cause for  
thought. Many a man in Germany today is  
thinking hard to solve the problem.

How did it all come about?

Who is responsible for this unsatisfac-  
tory condition?

When Germany Slumbered.

While commercially and industrially the  
Germans were successful they lagged be-  
hind the times in not advancing politically  
fast enough to keep in touch with the Zeit-  
geist. The government is a machine, not  
popularized and has been efficient only as  
long as everything went along smoothly.

Germany has had no wars since 1871.  
While Russia was extending its sway in  
Asia, while England was conquering out-

It had great need for economic expansion.  
Its colonies in Africa were of no use to  
deflect the superabundant population. Its  
other possessions in Asia and the islands  
of the South Pacific were not available  
either. So it came that the government  
looked nearer by. The Germans tried to  
replace the Polish population in Posen and  
West Prussia by German agriculturists.  
They endeavored to get an outlet into Tur-  
key in Asia, where opportunities offered for  
expansion of trade and for colonization as  
well.

The Great Conspiracy.

Some advanced the idea of uniting to  
the present empire all other adjoining coun-  
tries formerly belonging to the ancient em-  
pire. They thought of Holland and Bel-  
gium, separated but by a few centuries with  
their immensely rich colonies in the East  
Indies and in Africa, of German Switzer-  
land, of Denmark and Sweden and Norway  
even as being of Germanic race. Of Ger-  
man-Austria and Baltic provinces of Russia,  
peopled by descendants of Germans in ages  
past and gone.

All these hypothetical and theoretical  
plans were published in many works, writ-  
ten by men who felt the need for expan-  
sion and growth. These books were read  
by many men in other countries, men in  
charge of their own governments whose  
business it was to keep posted. Gradually  
the idea grew, based on the historical ten-  
dencies of Prussia, that Germany was a  
menace to the rest of the Powers. So they  
joined to oppose the German expansion.

Under Edward of England the Entente  
Cordiale between France, England and Rus-  
sia was formed. Italy was weaned away  
from its Allies and made to break off when  
the time came for action. A strong and  
effective press propaganda was established  
in other countries, for instance in the United  
States. Prussianized Germany came to  
be looked upon as the potential enemy of  
all.

German diplomacy failed to counteract  
these tendencies. They were certainly not  
up to date. So when the murder of the  
Austrian heir apparent occurred and the  
match was thrown into the powder keg the  
whole world exploded and ranged itself  
against Germany and her Allies.

I presume this unanimous hostility must  
have been a great surprise to the German  
government. Still, there was no way out of  
the mess except by military success. The  
result, after three years' bitter war, is a  
stalemate at this moment.

Odds Smothering Germany.

Thinking people everywhere and particu-  
larly in Germany itself must see that each  
day the odds are becoming greater on the  
side of the anti-German coalition and that  
the chances for Germany to win the war  
are getting slimmer. Hence the people in  
Germany must naturally want peace and  
a readjustment of affairs.

But how?

Cut off from expansion in all directions  
and threatened with annihilation as a na-  
tion, as a country and as individuals, they  
must feel that without assurances of future  
opportunities to recover their tremendous  
losses in men, in treasure and in commerce,  
they would gain nothing by adding internal  
upheaval to their other troubles. They will  
no doubt stick it through to the end, as  
a man would who is cornered and sur-  
rounded by enemies. Die fighting!

If the Allies were to offer some reason-  
able basis for peace by which Germany,  
Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey could see  
ahead of them a way to further existence,  
I have not the slightest doubt that changes  
in the internal organization of Germany  
would take place that would meet the de-  
mands not only of progressive Germany  
itself, but of the rest of the world as well.

Yet the day for a reasonable understand-  
ing seems further off now than that at  
any time since the beginning of the war.

The longer the war lasts and the more  
people are drawn into it, the greater will  
be the final ruin and set-back to civilization  
in general.

Ruin of White Race.

While all the nations of the white race  
are destroying one another the wily Jap-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-NINE.)



TYPES OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

other country has laws taking care of every-  
body so well as Germany. The laborer, the  
merchant, the manufacturer, all look for  
aid, assistance, work and livelihood to the  
state.

And are satisfied, or were as long as  
everything went all right, and according to  
schedule.

Politically, but a very small proportion  
of the German people were dissatisfied. The  
organization of the government in the em-  
pire and the separate states was so well  
systematized that there was no desire for  
parliamentary government.

But now everything is different. The  
machinery has stopped. No more com-  
merce; three years of war without the ex-  
pected victory and without the expected  
increase in wealth and expansion. The  
country exposed to conquest and destruc-

tion. Immense debts to be paid off. The  
whole world assembled against it. Former  
friends turned into bitter enemies. No sym-  
pathy anywhere. That gives cause for  
thought. Many a man in Germany today is  
thinking hard to solve the problem.

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long as everything went along smoothly.

Germany has had no wars since 1871.

While Russia was extending its sway in  
Asia, while England was conquering out-

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Directory.

Fact and Comment.

Markets.

## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred  
Thousand Troops in France Before September Next  
Year is Asserted by High Authority and Same Source

liability of 10,000,000 registrants,  
the tally sheets had been compared  
and corrected before dark tonight  
and the master list was in the hands  
of the printer. Copies will be mailed  
to local exemption boards beginning  
not later than Tuesday.



# IN THE SALT CAVES OF AVERY ISLAND.

Great Natural Wonders. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## The Salt Industry.

THE MINES OF THE GULF COAST—DOMES OF SALT BIG ENOUGH TO SEASON THE WORLD. WHERE OUR SALT COMES FROM AND HOW IT IS MINED—THE GREAT SALT LAKE—THE VAST SUPPLY IN THE OCEANS—ENOUGH TO COVER THE UNITED STATES TWO MILES DEEP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

**A**VERY ISLAND.—Climb into the airplane of your imagination and fly with me to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Sight your machine for a point about 125 miles west of New Orleans and about eight miles south of New Iberia on the Southern Pacific Railway. Pick out of

low's "Evangeline" country, and in one of the great bird homes of the world. What is more important, we are right above a mountain of the purest rock salt. It contains enough of the mineral to salt the tails of all the birds upon earth, to preserve all the meat and fish and other food products we shall send to our allies in Europe. It contains enough to furnish all the salt we need for munitions and fertilizers and other industrial uses, and enough to make countless millions of statues like that of Mrs. Lot on the shores of the Dead Sea.

We have come here to investigate the salt, but our way to it is through the homes of the birds, and we will see them in passing. One of the owners of Avery Island is

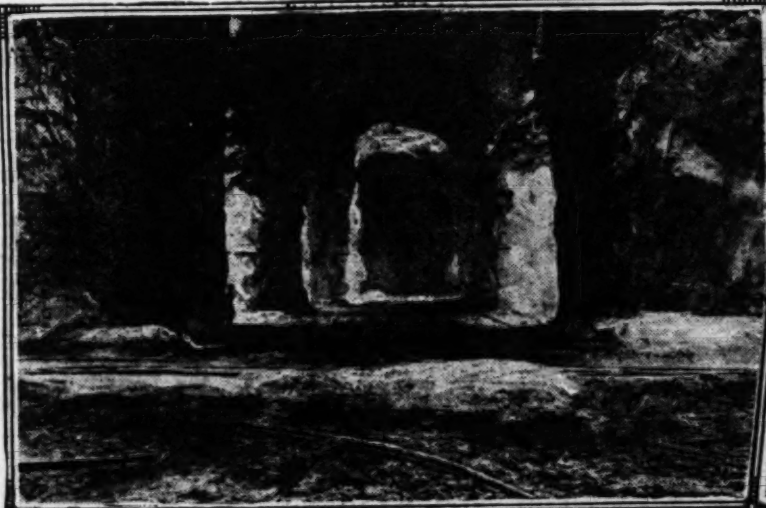
any one of them without touching. The ceilings are sixty feet high, and each of the great rooms has a cubic capacity equal to that of a five-story house. There are scores of such rooms, and they are connected by railroads, upon which the pure salt, which has been blasted down with dynamite and broken up with picks, chisels and sledges, is carried upon cars to the shaft.

There comes a car now. It contains three tons of this crystal white rock. The white shows out in contrast with the bare brown skin of the half-naked negro who is driving the mule. More than one million tons of salt have already been taken out of this mine. It has been blasted out of these mighty chambers, the roofs of which are

The first is Belle Isle, the next Weeks Island and the last the one where Joseph Jefferson owned and where he had his winter home. They are now salted on Weeks Island and the block there is said to contain something like six million tons of pure white rock. The depth of the deposit is unknown. The shaft has been ready gone down six or seven hundred feet and the bottom is still to be reached.

Fifteen Hundred Million Tons.

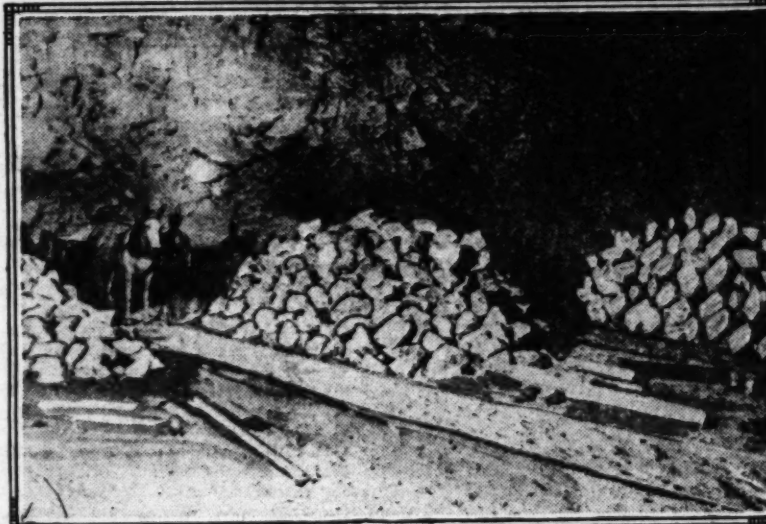
There are vast deposits of similar salt just across the boundary of Louisiana and Texas. I have before me a report made by Prof. E. T. Dumble, who was formerly



In the salt mines. We seem to be in a palace of silver.



Handling the salt at the surface.



"Some of the lumps are as big as the cart."



We make our way to the shaft house.

the marshy plain the hill known as Avery Island and drop gently down so as not to frighten the birds. We are now in Longfel-

Mr. John A. McIlhenny, president of the Civil Service Commission, whose chief hobby is the preservation of the game birds of the United States. He has a preserve on the hill known as Avery Island, and 100,000 wild fowl come here every season to breed. Not far away is Marsh Island, which Mrs. Russell Sage has turned into a winter home for the birds. It has about 40,000 acres, and its wild fowl run into the millions.

We leave our airplane at McIlhenny Station and go by great ponds inclosed in wire netting, on the shores of which 15,000 ducks of many varieties are hatching their eggs. The nests are old cracker boxes covered with brush. We see geese and other wild fowl as we pass the preserve and make our way up the mound or hill to the tall shaft-house which stands over the salt mine.

Here we enter the elevator and are dropped down into the darkness, which is so thick that it can almost be felt. We have descended 500 feet, and all the way has been through solid rock salt. At the bottom we walk out into galleries walled with salt and make our way through one vast chamber after another, all cut out of this crystal white rock. The galleries are so wide that two Pullman trains could be run through

upheld by posts of solid salt forty feet thick. The mine is a vast checker board of such rooms, the squares of which are these chambers with the posts at the corners.

Like a Silver Palace.

Now stop and look about you. We seem to be in a palace of silver, the walls of which sparkle with diamonds. The white crystals throw back the light and everywhere we look the walls glisten and shine. We walk slowly. The carpet of this vast subterranean palace is this thick layer of ground salt. It is like walking over a dry sandy beach. We sink into the salt halfway to our shoe tops. We cannot walk fast.

Here is a spot where they have just finished blasting. Some of the lumps are as big as a cart. There is one that weighs a half a dozen tons. Some of these lumps are sold to the ranchers of Texas and neighboring States. A chunk of salt weighing a half ton almost is dropped down into a field for the cattle to lick. During the cotton exposition of about a generation ago they showed a statue of Lot's wife carved out of a single block of salt from this mine. That statue was ten feet in height, but it could easily have been 100 feet high and proportionately large in other directions.

During my trip through the salt mine I was accompanied by Mr. Dan Avery, the owner and the son, I think, of the man who discovered the great salt deposit. He tells me that they have already gone down through the salt with diamond drills to a depth of more than 2000 feet without reaching the bottom. The island is underlaid with a great block of salt which is about two miles long, half a mile wide and almost half a mile deep. This salt is joined together in one great rock, and by chemical analysis it is more than 99.8 pure. I have chipped off pieces of it. They look like the finest quartz and much like rock candy. The salt crystals are of different sizes. Some are as large as a marrow-fat pea, others as big as my fist and larger. The salt is taken by the elevator to the shaft house, where it is run through presses and put up in bags and barrels to be shipped to the market.

This is only one of the great salt mounds of Southern Louisiana. Four others are known to exist, the five forming a great row of mounds, which begin at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River and run westward through the marshes at wide intervals apart.

State Geologist. He has investigated salt deposits near the Southern Pacific road, and he estimates that they contain more than 1500 million tons of salt. The Avery Island deposit is supposed to contain at least 2,000,000,000 so that we have here along the Gulf of Mexico known bodies of salt which are to give more than a two-horse wagon salt to every man, woman and child in the world. The Texas deposits are more the depths of the wells already sunk, none of them has yet been gone through. There are four domes, or mounds, down under the earth, each of which is known to have a minimum thickness of more than 1000 feet. In other words, we sink two Washington monuments on top of the other, into these salt beds, they would not reach the bottom. McIlhenny estimates that the salt there is sight in the Damon mound equal to more than 600 million tons, and that the mound at South Daytona, Texas, contains 662 millions. The Damon mound is 150 feet from the surface of the earth, and the Ridge is 645 feet down. At high tide they first struck salt at 1500 feet, and the drill had gone down to a depth of 1600 feet, or almost a half mile from the surface, they were still in the salt.

The Damon mound is on the Bayou, not far from the Southern Pacific. It rises right out of the prairie, and is about 3000 acres. It was discovered long for oil. The drills first struck blue and red clay, then through sand, and then passed through a layer of sulphur and gypsum, and then the salt was reached. Texas also has salt mounds, there is a great deal of salt in the marshes of Southern Louisiana.

I have been much interested in the salt mines here at Avery Island. The first known of them was when General Johnston was still serving as President of the United States. It was in 1791 that a trapper named John Hays found the salt spring, the brine of which was so pure that it could be boiled down into salt.

It was during the war of 1812 that was high on account of our war with Britain, that a small salt works was started near the salt spring. Almost 40 years later, when Judge D. D. Avery was

of the island, another big rise in salt occurred on account of the Civil War. The demand for salt was so great that the salt rose to as high as \$1 a barrel, and both Confederates and Federals depended upon Louisiana for a part of the supply.

It was at this time that John M. Avery and negro workmen to deepen the wells and one of them came back saying he had struck a sunken log and could go no farther. Mr. Avery investigated and the solid bed of salt was discovered. Since then they have been mining salt here more or less continuously, and as a result have outlined the great block of salt which I have described. During the excavation they have discovered the bones of mastodons here and there in the salt, and with them Indian crockery ornamented with circles and an imitation of basket work. Some of the mastodon teeth found have weighed over five pounds each and one mastodon thigh bone was over nine inches in diameter.

There are different theories as to the origin of the salt. Dr. Dumble says that for a long time it was supposed that it came from large lagoons lying along the Gulf of Mexico. These lagoons were protected from the sea by low sandbars, but the storms washed them with sea water. The hot sun evaporated the water and thus built up layer after layer of salt, until this enormous thickness was reached. One objection to this theory is that sea water is not pure sodium or common salt, and also that there is a great deal of lime and gypsum on top of the salt deposits. Another theory is

## With Mar

BY EUGENE

THE mortality rate among the gentry who play with marked cards is very high. In the careless West a man who carried his favorite pastime with the aid of a branded deck didn't last long enough to make his own pallbearers—in fact, some of them didn't need any, because they died right where they fell. When a party grabbed any advantage that was not allowed in the regulations he was likely to be put to rest in a hole that his hide could be used for a skimmer.

Yet in business and society men and women have been playing the game with marked cards for a generation and have come out of it in the face of the knowledge of their fellows. Most of the money made in the game is made by the perfect perception of every card on the table. They can read the cards crossways, back to front, or when shuffled or sewed up in a sack. These men and boys of the big time not only know every card is placed, but can determine the advance the play of their opponents—this is the absolute surety.

The odd thing is that the other players are usually aware of these conditions but they do not resent them. They are rather flattered at being permitted to sit at the same game, and hoping for a miracle or a lapse of memory.

Every now and then a government that is tired of growing more paternal comes to the aid of the outsider. A grand jury may charge a new deck or a new deal, but it no longer has the same old game and the results are my

It is a tedious process to make over man-made by legislative enactment. Tacking up many danger signs does not keep the moth away from the flame.

In society there are dames with the phony manners of a grenadier who come to all the high spots and run the whole show. They can wear phony jewelry and pass the pasteboards without being called out by any vigilance committee. They cost nothing where the little ball is going to drop and what they can't see they don't need to stand on the edge of the cards just the same.

At the political end of the game most of the winnings are taken over by those who have already marked the deck. They may of course be bull-necked guys with calloused knuckles, but they can dig up the one-spots in the dark without the aid of a corkscrew. Park

It is in most aisles of human fancy the play sits at the head of the table and tette on the harpoon into his foolish fellow-on the table. These and other somewhat som-

Book Reviews: Literary Notes. PART IV. Libers: Classified Advertising. Business Directory. PART V. Realty News: Fact and Fiction. PART VI. WASHINGTON: Conference House.

The San Diego Army & Navy Academy

The Pasadena Army & Navy Academy



VACATION TRIPS



# LAND.

[Saturday,

the Belle Isle, the next Cape the third Avery Island, the fourth island and the last the one which Jefferson owned and where he had his home. They are now mining Vicksburg Island and the block there contains something like six billion pure white rock. The depth of the shaft is unknown. The shafts have gone down six or seven hundred feet. The bottom is still to be reached.

Hundred Million Tons.

are vast deposits of similar salt across the boundary of Louisiana in I have before me a report made by T. Dumble, who was formerly the

1917.]

## Pictures of the Day

How Many Salt Cellars Could You Fill Here?

the island, another big rise in salt occurred on account of the Civil War. This Mr. Avery to make salt by boiling water. The salt rose to as high as \$15 a barrel, and both Confederates and Federals looked upon Louisiana for a part of their

It was at this time that John M. Avery and his workmen to deepen the wells and they came back saying he had a broken log and could go no farther. Avery investigated and the solid bed of salt was discovered. Since then they have been mining salt here more or less continuously, and as a result have outlined the block of salt which I have described. During the excavation they have discovered the bones of mastodons here and there, and with them Indian crockery decorated with circles and an imitation of the work. Some of the mastodon teeth have weighed over five pounds each, and a mastodon thigh bone was over nine feet in diameter.

There are different theories as to the origin of the salt. Dr. Dumble says that for some time it was supposed that it came from lagoons lying along the Gulf of Mexico. These lagoons were protected from the sea by low sandbars, but the storms with sea water. The hot sun evaporated the water and thus built up a layer of salt, until this enormous deposit was reached. One objection to this theory is that sea water is not pure common salt, and also that there is a deal of lime and gypsum on top of the salt deposits. Another theory is

that the mounds were caused by currents of hot saline solutions forced up through the earth. These solutions cooled as they came in contact with the colder strata and the salt crystals were formed. There is no doubt, however, but that the deposits were formed ages ago. They date back for thousands and probably tens of thousands of years.

At any rate the United States may feel safe as to its salt supply. We have enough salt in different parts of the Union to supply ourselves and our children's children to any number of generations to come, and to enable us to export vast amounts to other parts of the world. Our present consumption is about 107 pounds a year for every man, woman and child in the country. It amounts to about ten pounds per week for every family, and a large part of this goes into manufactures such as the packing of meat and in other preservative works which are now important on account of the war. The salt mined in 1915 was valued at the average price of 31 cents a barrel, or in the neighborhood of one-tenth of a cent per pound. We used a little less than \$12,000,000 worth that year.

That salt came from fourteen different States, and it was sold in all grades, from the big lumps used for the salting of cattle to the finest of dairy and table salts. More than two-thirds of the product came from the salt wells of Michigan and New York. Almost 6,000,000 barrels came from Ohio, while the mines of Kansas supplied almost 3,000,000. More than a million tons came from California, and there was quite a lot manufactured on the shores of the great Salt Lake.

The Great Salt Lake is six times as salty as the ocean, and the Dead Sea has far more saline matter than the Great Salt Lake. Nevertheless, the waters of the oceans have so much mineral salt that the amount is beyond human comprehension. The scientists who have made chemical analyses of sea water estimate that every 100 pounds of it contains nearly 3½ pounds of salt. They estimate that a cubic mile of ocean water contains salt to a weight of 150,000,000 tons, which would be enough to load 10,000 steamers of 15,000 tons each. They have figured out what would happen if the salts were all taken out of the ocean; that is, if it were evaporated and laid down on the bottom of the sea. The result would be that the seabed would be built up with salt to a height of 175 feet, or to a height something like that of a sixteen or seventeen-story flat. Now, the surface of the land is only about one-third that of the oceans, so that if the salt in the oceans were spread out over the land, the earth would be buried in salt to a depth of over 500 feet, or as deep almost as the Washington monument is high. If it were dropped down on the United States it would cover every bit of this country—mountains, valleys and plains—to a depth of between one and two miles, and leave enough to form a deep salt bed on all of our outlying possessions.

Salt Used as Money.

Nevertheless, there are parts of the world that have practically no salt at all. I have been in some of the wet lands of Africa, where salt was so scarce that the children sucked it like candy, and there are regions where salt passes as money. In

China salt is a monopoly of the government, and the man who gets a concession for selling it in almost any large district is soon able to lay up a fortune. A large part of the salt of China comes from the brine of the ocean, and in the western part of the country, about a hundred miles from the city of Chengtu, there are salt wells which have been pumped for more than a thousand years. Some of the wells are about a half mile in depth. The salt is conveyed from them to the evaporating houses in bamboo tubes. The production of the district is something like 300,000 tons per year, and it is carried out over the country in boats and on pack animals and on the backs of coolies. The cost of producing the salt is almost a half cent a pound, or about five times as much as the average wholesale selling price of our salt. The salt tax is almost 1 cent per pound, and in addition comes the "squeeze" exacted by the merchant who gets the concession.

There are mines in Europe where they have been taking out salt for seven or eight centuries. I visited some at Salzburg, on the frontier between Germany and Austria, where they have been getting out salt since the days of the Romans. There is a great mine at Wieliczka, near Cracow, where the deposit is more than 1000 feet deep. It is twenty miles wide and as long as from New York to Pittsburgh. They have been mining that salt for more than 700 years, and it is said that the miners have established a village away down under the surface of the earth, the houses being made of salt rock.

[Copyright, 1917, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

## With Marked Cards.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

the mortality rate among the gentry who play with marked cards is very high. In the careless West a man who makes his favorite pastime with the aid of a marked deck didn't last long enough to own his own palbearers—in fact, some didn't need any, because they died in the right where he fell. When a man is permitted to sit at the same table for a long time, he is likely to be a bit of holes that his hide could be a skimmer.

In business and society men and women have been playing the game with marked cards for a generation and have made it in the face of the knowledge that the law is against them. Most of the money made in the game is made with a perfect perception of the law on the table. They can read the cards, back to front, or when the cards are sewed up in a sack. These cards of the big time not only know the cards of the big time but can determine the play of their opponents—this is the surety. All things is that the other players are aware of these conditions but don't mind them. They are rather flatly being permitted to sit at the same table hoping for a miracle or a lapse of the law.

There are dames with the physical features of a grenadier who command the high spots and run the whole show. They can wear phony jewelry and they can pass boards without being called by any vigilance committee. They know the little ball is going to drop and they can't see they don't need to look at their eyes can bore through the cards just the same.

The political end of the game most of the time is taken over by those who are marked on the deck. They may be called the "marked" guys with calloused hands, but they can dig up the one-spots in the game, without the aid of a corkscrew. They are in most aisles of human endeavor with a guilty knowledge of the game at the head of the table and they harpoon into his foolish fellow-players who seem to enjoy it as they

do and other somewhat som-

ber reflections are inspired by the circumstance that last night, somewhere between Venice and Monrovia, I lost \$28 at an old family game called poker. The parties who took it purported to be friendly Indians, but how can you tell your friends in times like these? I am even suspecting my neighbor, Casey, of being a German spy and I am sure a woman who came to my place with talcum powder is not all she should be. So, although my playmates belong to my lodge, I dare not guarantee them as friends. Would you call a man a friend who joyously exhibited a serial set of swarthy spades and took away the little bundle of mazuma that you were saving for the installment man on your encyclopedia?

I wot not.

I do not make affidavit that the grasping ginks with whom I adventured had kalsomined the pasteboards, but nobody was ever before able to make such a dent in my hide and it certainly looks suspicious. They were all able to make their marks and if they could make an easy mark out of me 'twere child's play to brand the stationery with which we dallied. I had always supposed that poker was an innocent little parlor game at which little could be lost save time, but I have learned in the harsh school of experience that it is more than that. Every time I have adventured I have been a sort of chopping block for the opposition. In the clash last evening my companions indicated no curiosity or interest save in the extent of my bundle. Having satisfied themselves on that point they proceeded to take it away from me. I do not think I would have essayed the game in the first place had not a man whom I once called friend declared that I had a poker face. Now I know that a poker face is one that carries the same calm but open expression of a catfish and is not at all an indication of great mentality. A poker face is not nearly as good as a life insurance policy in providing for the future of one's family. If a poker face is going to cost me \$36 every time I show it above the table I am going to disguise it by raising a stand of brush. A poker face may be well enough to talk about, but it goes to pieces when confronted by a patch of spotted scenery composed entirely of diamonds.

When an alleged friend gives an exhibition of Henry VIII by coming at me with a kaiser and four royal consorts it is time for me to take my poker face out to Lincoln Park and steer it into a croquet game. I fancy that \$48 is too much to pay even for the joy of looking into the faces of a quartette of highly-colored skirts—when they are on the other side of the board. This was supposed to be patriotic poker. We played with red, white and blue chips, but instead of the Red Cross it was the dou-

ble cross I got. I asked Butler what kind of friends folks were who took a man into a nice, comfortable room and then up-ended him for \$64 he was trying to hold out on his wife. The Chief wanted to know where it happened and all about it and said if he had known about it he would have pinched the whole party. He asked me to let him know if I ever started out after revenge. He said he would send a man along as guardian for my poker face. It seems that it is against the law to play poker except at church suppers. If I had known this I might possibly have been able to save my \$80—or at least some part thereof. My poker face might be more effective in the environment of a sanctuary.

But you never can tell. Only this morning I was reading of a New Jersey minister who dropped \$800 at an all-night poker session. I am told that the annual salary of a preacher in this country is only about \$700, so here goes the whole year's pay of a sky pilot at one full swoop. To lose \$102 is bad enough, but to cough up 800 beads in one frame is worse than a wreck on the Wabash. Among other things I have to be thankful for I guess one of them is that I am not a New Jersey preacher.

It is regrettable that I make these morbid remarks, but how can one be cheerful after sitting down in a company of high-binding grave robbers disguised as friends and being bamboozled for 120 of the bright yellow boys?

Should I be punished for having a poker face that grew on me when I wasn't looking?

## BROWNIES.

Even the Von Hindenburg line seems to give transfers.

We have heard about painless dentists, but did you ever see one?

Hurrah for prohibition! They're putting up apricots in a dry state.

Mules and chorus girls seem to be about equally careless with their hind legs.

Sunday may be the first of the week, but Billy rattles more like the last of the strong.

Just because a man is married is no sign he is brave. He may have been too weak to run.

Our idea of something different would be a deaf and dumb orator on a Chautauqua circuit.

Some folks are so dense that they put in a lot of hard work trying to find the easiest way.

There's a movie maid who thinks she can save her country by wearing a one-piece bathing suit.

The shortest and most acceptable of stump speeches consists of three little words: "I thank you."

When people demand \$7 a day for packing peaches it makes the eyes pop in some

of the domes of our passionate poets, many of whom never knew that there was as much money in the world as \$7.

We can't get along without horses, after all. Have to have them for the moving-picture cowboys, b'gee!

Although this war is taking on age, we haven't heard of a cigar being named after any of its heroes thus far.

There's a man out our way who believes in intensive gardening. He has been raising a flock of radishes in a shoe box.

Heard of a man who specializes on being kind to dumb animals, but about the only exercise he takes is beating his wife.

It's all right to talk about an industrial army, but we'd like to see a picture of Hector and Ajax raising birdseed for their country.

To offset the man with the hoe it may be said that the police found a woman with a rake the other evening—and rescued her.

Nobody seems to know a whole lot about the movement of American soldiers except the German Foreign Office. They're the wise boys.

The first Confederate to wear a union suit was buried the other day. The one-piece garment is not as venerable as some folks think.

If the man with the land and the ultimate consumer could get together and split the pot it would help some, but the fellow in between won't let 'em.

Joe Tinker, the scrappy ball player, was disciplined for spitting at an umpire. It was a nasty, mean thing to do, but we can't help hoping that he was a good shot.

Looks as if little, old Los Angeles was strong for the con game. At any rate, the voters cheerfully picked Conwell, Conrad and Conaway for one-third of the "Con"-cil.

The little red schoolhouse of a generation ago has now blossomed into something that is a cross between the Louvre and the Parthenon and is built with the aid of half a million dollars' worth of bonds.

Some of these Hollywood heroes who are veterans of the Battle of Orleans or the siege of Ladysmith and were with Macbeth at Dunsmore ought to be able to knock the germs out of the Germans.

The sheet iron or cut-throat collar of commerce is said to be slated for the discard. The government needs the starch for its upper lip and the soft collar is regaining its popularity. But at that a hard-bolled neckpiece is sometimes more comfortable than a pliable one if the latter happens to be tight and high.

[Boston Transcript:] Hicks: By the way, they have triplets up at Quiver's.

Wicks: Isn't that rather poor management for a family living in a flat?

[9]

## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

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liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than Thursday.

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Market Directory.

Fact and Comment.

Markets.

fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to







# HOUSES.

I have observed that we differ but slightly from other nations in this respect. Recently come across a case in which a valued sentiment at over \$50,000. Of course, a mystery house or else it has not been interested. In the fashionable lake district there stands a big, old, abandoned house, situated deep in a grove of tropical trees, the property covering a city block. The house has been abandoned for nearly a decade and for many years no one had entered the place. The lawn and lawn are neatly clipped, the trees are orderly and the palms trimmed. Death ghostly covers within the house. May find furniture of another period and fast falling into decay. The curtains are green with age and the curtains on their poles. The entire place is as a grave and the dusty odor reminds of nothing so much as a tomb. The property is easily worth \$50,000 and the owner repeatedly refused offers approaching that sum. But although not wanting modern standards she steadfastly refused with what must have been a white elephant. That the house is a burden is evidenced by the tax records which show it has twice been advertised when taxes became delinquent for years.



Recently the property came on the market and being interested I made an inspection. Even the oldest residents in the neighborhood could give no explanation of the long idleness of the old house. I went to the files of newspapers to get a clue to the mystery. The woman who had kept the house in spite of all else is dead and

the owner had been borne away by a fatal illness. On the table yellowed with age were writing materials, open books and by their side reposed the cruel telling of the death of the son in the house. Not a thing had been touched since the years that had passed, even the householder, lay as he had dropped to meet the doubly-fatal telegram.

**Abandoned Bungalow.**  
The bungalow, but equally beautiful, is a small house facing Hollenbeck Park, in the mystery house of the district. The house is abandoned and has been so for several years, the grass is so thick that the windows brightly polished and the house has all the appearance of receiving care of an earnest housewife. There is a sense of dust and decay common to all abandoned houses and except for the drawn curtains one might expect to see a comely woman, carrying a baby, appear at the door of the house. It is in appearance the kind of house one would expect to see from the labors of love, a place for children to romp in and a place to watch over them. And such a place it was abandoned.

The house was constructed a number of years ago by a young mechanic; every board was laid by his strong young arm. When the house was completed, down to the last detail the finishing was superintended by a young girl, a wedding ceremony was held in the cosy little living-room. The house was filled with pleasure when the young couple invited them to the house and everyone felt that the neighborhood had been improved by their coming.

**The House Repaired?**  
The mysterious way the place is in repair. When this work is done it is the neighbor's business. Close watch by interested parties has failed to reveal a single visitor to the death of the baby and still the house is immaculate. The lawn is well mowed and the exterior of the house is in good repair. Whether the bereaved man still hours of night to keep the memories of his little home or whether a friend performs the service no one has been able to solve. The house is anxious to invade the life of the afflicted young husband.

**House of the Dynamite Belt.**  
The house that through a long time has refused to deliver up its secrets in East Ninth street. The house is green, is situated in what is known as the dynamite belt, because of the Blackhand outrages, the suspicious and fires that have occurred. Many men have lost their lives in the neighborhood and because of the dynamite have permitted their houses to fall into a disreputable state of decay. Amid all this squalor and decay a green cottage stands out like a gem. It was first treated to a fire and the house was never occupied for a day and on that day the house was never heard of.

**The Peasant Girl.**  
The girl of Europe, thrifty and energetic, her life's savings in the house. In order that she might dwell in the house in the vicinity of her husband's labor of love that little house had been built. Not a detail but the primitive mind of the girl, even the primary col-

ors of the paint are indicative of her taste. But her honest endeavor to have a little home near her people defeated its purpose for the reason that the relatives resented the beauty of the home and became jealous of the girl. They chose to believe that she was "putting on airs" and as a result her little housewarming party developed into that bitterest of all quarrels, a family dispute. Instead of a life of placid ease in the bosom of her family, the lonely peasant girl found herself, through no fault of her own, estranged from all she held most dear. That same night she packed her little trunk and disappeared, never again to return to the house.

After a few weeks, the relatives, ashamed of their pettiness, sought to locate the stricken girl, but in vain. From a casual inquiry the search became a panic-stricken combing of the city in which eventually the city police and private detectives took part. Every known method of search was resorted to but without result. At the end of a year a painter gave the house a new coat of the green paint and once a month a gardener went over the lawns. It was learned that the parish priest held a small sum of money for the expense of the upkeep of the house, but he was instructed not to rent the house or permit anyone to occupy it. He declared that he did not know anything further about the missing woman.

The years passed and the relatives who had, through their meanness of nature, ejected the homesick peasant girl, vainly sought to have her declared legally dead and the property converted to their use. But today the little green cottage continues to illuminate the neighborhood, still vacant, and the courts refuse to consider the woman dead for the reason that in her name someone each year sends to the tax office the annual dues on the property. What became of this girl and why she continues to remain in seclusion, if alive, can only be explained according to the peculiar bent of your imagination. But the fact remains that no one, so far as can be learned, has ever seen the owner of the house since the night she disappeared, nine years ago.

**The Murder House.**  
Out in the university district, on one of the better streets, there is a great rambling two-story house that has been vacant for more than five years. The reason for the abandonment was a double murder committed in one of the rooms. The crime was a particularly vicious one, the walls being spattered with blood, and the case received great public notice. But this would not be a reasonable excuse for the house remaining vacant for the reason that scores of other houses and hotels have witnessed similar crimes and have not been seriously affected as desirable by the fact. The owner of this particular property had the carpets removed, the wall paper scraped away and completely renovated the house. After a time a tenant was secured. This was difficult as the evil reputation of the house was abroad and in addition the front rooms were made exceedingly gloomy by two enormous palms that grew in the yard. The new tenants were in the house less than a week when a moving van drew up and hastily loaded the furniture. The act caused some talk but not nearly as much as was created in the following months when tenant after tenant moved in and then out in a few days.

Haunted houses in these days will not bear the close scrutiny of even a casual investigator but nothing appears to have removed the curse from this house. In conversation with three sane, ordinary persons who occupied the house for a couple of days at various times the following story was told in all seriousness. They learned of the double murder from the agent, who declared he did not want the new tenant to move into the house under a misapprehension. The murder was referred to lightly and the tenants did not learn until later that the agent had deceived them as to the location of the room in which the crime was committed. The agent always located the scene of the crime in the least valuable room in the house and suggested that this room be used for storage. As a matter of fact the crime occurred in the front room on the second floor of the house.

**The Bloody Visitation.**  
The tenants would retire to bed the first night, their minds filled with the history of the killing. In each case they declared that when the lights in the room were extinguished, a great sinister splotch of red would appear on the wall and noises of an unpleasant nature filled the house. The following day, in conversation with neighbors, they learned that they had passed the night

in the very room where two persons had been killed and the splotch on the wall corresponded to the blood stains. That meant only one thing and that was that a moving van was about to get a job.

I visited the house late one evening in company with the agent and when we entered the fatal room, extinguished the lights, raised the blind and stood to one side, sure enough there was the grewsome and awe-inspiring crimson splotch. Occasionally a moaning sound passed through the house. But the red splotch was merely a shadow from a street electric light, given a reddish cast by a freak of defective window prisms, and the noises were caused by the close proximity of the palms, the fronds swayed now and then by a vagrant wind scraping the window casements. A new pane of glass in the window and the trimming of the palm trees removed all traces of ghosts or ghostly spots on the walls, but I fear you could never convince those former tenants of these facts and it may be years before the neighbors cease to refer to the house as haunted.

**Plans of Mice and Men.**  
These are but a few of the haunted houses, mystery houses or abandoned houses to be found in every residential section of this big city and about which strange tales are related. In the environs there is another sort of mystery that you may observe any day as you ride to and from your office. I mean the abandoned foundations to homes and the partially completed houses that have stood for years in their nakedness, causing remarks from all who pass. I have investigated many such places and while they are not as absorbing as the abandoned houses, they give rich reward for the labor.

I remember the first such one I became interested in, over in Belvedere, beyond Boyle Heights. A heavy concrete foundation has stood on a valuable lot for years. In the yard a blackened, weather-stained pile of lumber indicates how near the owner was to building a home. It required much patient inquiry to locate the former owner of the property. When I finally discovered him I found he was a withered, prematurely old man, a dock laborer at San Pedro, scarcely able to perform the heavy work required of him. At his side stood a stalwart son, easing the father's labors. I accompanied the couple to their home the evening I found them, and after a time I broached the subject. It was a pitiful story, quickly told. The story of a struggling man and woman whose great ambition was to own a home of their own. But after years of toil they were only able to purchase the lot on which they proposed to erect the home. The children came so alarmingly fast and required so much attention and so much money it appeared the little pile would never grow big enough to purchase the house. However, their patient toil was eventually rewarded and the horde of coins was at last large enough to justify the purchase of the material for the house. Up until this time the family had lived in tent houses, just a frame of wood over which canvas was stretched.

It must have been an eventful day in that family when they went over the final plans for the house, made out the order for the lumber and the furnishings and found that by strict economy there would be enough left for a start on the furniture. But that night the oldest son, repaying the care and attention lavished on him by the devoted parents, stole the little horde of money and ran away, breaking the old folks' hearts. The little property was lost and at the same time the ambition to own a home died in the breasts of the two. Now the other children are saving and planning for a home that the old age of the hard-working parents may be easier; but saving is a hard proposition for laborers and the fund grows but slowly.

**Hidden Stories.**  
There are many such tales hidden beneath the foundation stones of these abandoned lots, awaiting the coming of the investigator to be turned into material for stories. But for mere idle speculation I would go to a hillside out South Pasadena way. There, midway up the hill, almost hidden by an overgrowth of holly bushes, may be found the ruins of a mansion and sunken gardens. Only the outlines of the once beautiful house may be discovered, the desert growths having covered all else. But the foundations are still there, indicating the massive character of the despoiled house. To one side may be seen the remains of a pretentious sunken garden and a tennis court, cement paved and surrounded by walls of the same material. A rose garden still blooms in spring with specimens of the most beautiful flowers in this land of flowers. A gate hangs drunkenly by one hinge at the entrance to

the garden and briars from the unpruned rose trees restrict your movements. If you observe closely you will see marble benches hidden under the vines and here and there the remains of marble fountains. The cement is pierced at intervals by the stubborn weeds and nature is battling to hide this once beautiful work of art in a growth of wild bushes and weeds. An artificial road leads to the home site and must have cost a small fortune to construct. Indeed there is sufficient work remaining on the hillside to make this a very valuable property and one wonders why it was abandoned. From the size of the holly bushes that have appeared since the house was destroyed it is evident the wreck occurred many, many years ago. Who owned the place and in what manner it was reduced to a mouldering pile of rubbish I do not know. Fire is the best guess as to the means of destruction but to ascertain who owned the place and why it was permitted to remain idle can be ascertained only by a close investigation of the county records and then following the line of ownership through the books. But with such an ideal spot in which to build fairy castles, who would want to delve into the history of the spot?

**The Work of the Mine-sweeper.**  
The fishermen and sailormen who sweep the seas for submarine mines display a quiet heroism that the world does not fully appreciate. A newly-sown mine field can be detected by the appearance of a mine on the surface of the sea or by a mine's becoming entangled with a fishing boat's nets; but, unfortunately it often escapes detection until some vessel enters the net and is sunk. As soon as a field is found a flotilla of mine-sweepers, acting under the direction of a gunboat or a sweeper armed with a small gun, sets to work at sweeping up the mines. Six boats usually work together in couples. The sweeping gear consists of a wire rope that connects each couple of sweepers, and that has a weight or "kite" to keep the middle of the rope at the bottom of the sea. There is always the risk that the boats themselves may come in contact with mines. Several British sweepers have been sunk in that way.

Fishing boats have been sent out to sweep for mines with fishing nets instead of the ordinary trawling gear. Sometimes only two or three mines are found in a suspected area, but often the fishermen meet with nothing less than a "nest" of them. That was the experience of one skipper. His vessel had been sweeping for some time, and when it found about a dozen mines close to one another in a tight of his nets, the skipper had the fright of his life. There they were, bobbing about like a bunch of fishing-floats, and he knew that if one of them touched another, the whole bunch might go off and blow his vessel clean out of the water. He signaled the gunboat, and she warned him to get clear. But he hadn't got half so far away as he would have liked before there was an explosion that sent bits of net and dead fish flying in all directions. He could have sworn his boat was lifted three feet out of the water and dropped back into it again. When several mines are swept up together by a trawler or in fishing nets, they often explode when one knocks against another. Should they fail to do this, a shot is fired into the midst of them. Off the coast of Flanders the mine sweepers have had the thrilling experience of having battleships continually firing over their heads while they were at work.

**How Dead Soldiers are Identified.**  
Each of the armies in the great war has its own system to identify its dead. The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations, and the Austrian soldier has a gun-metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment within. It appears that the Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

[Detroit Free Press:] "My face is my fortune."  
"Heavens! What has kept you out of bankruptcy?"  
[Puck:] "When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"  
"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

**Literary Notes.**  
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Daily News: Fact and Comment.  
Market.

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Recent Notable Cartoons.



Kansas City Star



Kansas City Star

THE GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE WILL BE IN HIS ELEMENT



Columbus Dispatch

BEAR WALKS LIKE MAN WHO CAME BACK



St. Paul Pioneer Press

OLD AXON: YOU CAN'T KEEP BOTH A CAT AND A CANARY.



Kansas City Star

TO THE RESCUE By Brinkley



Philadelphia Star



Philadelphia Star



St. Louis Globe Democrat



Cleveland Leader

An Eddie Foy Story.

**S**HORTLY after Raymond Hitchcock made his first big hit in New York, Eddie Foy, who was also playing in New York, happened to be passing Daly's Theatre, and paused to look at the picture of Hitchcock and his company that adorned the entrance.

When Foy had moodily read to the bottom of the list he turned to an unobtrusive young man who had been watching him. "Say, have you seen this show?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the young man.

"Any good? How's this guy Hitchcock?"

"Any good?" repeated the young man. "Why, say, he's the best in the business. He's got all these other would-be-ticklers lashed to the mast. He never laughs so much at any of his life."

"Is he as good as Foy?" ventured Foy.

"As good as Foy!" The young man was superb. "Why, this Hitchcock has got that Foy person looking like gloom. They're not in the same class. Hitchcock's a man with feelings can't compare. I'm sorry you asked me, I feel strongly about it."

Eddie looked at him very sternly, then, in the hollow tones of a tragedian, said:

"I am Foy."

"I know you are," said the young man cheerfully. "I'm Hitchcock!"—[Chicago Herald.]

What If It Had Been XX.

ONCE entered a London shop," said a collector of antiques, "in search of curios. The salesman directed my attention to a dilapidated chair. 'That there chair,' informed me, 'was once the property of Louis Cross-eye.'

"Louis Cross-eye!" I exclaimed. "What man I never heard of such a person."

"Well, there was one, sir," said the salesman, and he pulled out a ticket marked 'Louis XI.'—[Topeka State Journal.]

Cheer for Your Own.

**PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE** of Great Britain was making a speech. He said: "I stand for home rule for Ireland—great cheering.

"Home rule for Scotland"—some cheering.

"Home rule for gallant little Wales"—sunders of applause, and a voice.

"Home rule for 'ell," and yells of laughter, hisses and catcalls.

"Right," said Lloyd George, "quite right. He to see a man stand up for his own country."—[Topeka State Journal.]

The Hopeful Young.

**THE** fussy old gentleman asked the chance travelling companion: "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he ever come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—[Philadelphia Record.]

Should to go Home.

**A** POLICEMAN found a man leaning weakly against a lamp post one cold night. He was carrying a lopsided load of alcohol. Fearing he would overflow and smash, the cop gave him a gentle nudge with his night stick.

"Get out of here and go home," he ordered.

"I can't," wept the man with a strong French flavor. "I wish I was dead. I came from Bavaria, my wife she is French, and her mother, who lives by us, is Swiss. My oldest girl got married to an Italian, and my other one to a Dane, and now since this country looks like it goes to war, my



## GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

## THE MAN WHO CAME BACK



Paul Bonner Press

KEEP WITH A CAT AND A CANARY.



Karlson City Star

By Brinkerhoff



Malink City Star

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three sons say they are Americans. What do I want to go home for—to get killed?"

The cop rubbed a thoughtful finger across his face.

"Well," he said, "it's agin regulations, but you got to go somewhere," and he eased him gently into the back entrance of a saloon and put him in a chair.

The woe-begone Teuton wept loudly as the policeman went away.—[Spokane Spokesman's Review.]

## Where He Fell Down.

"YE THINK a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabble Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them."

"Maybe, no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uncle' lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabble would never hae sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" thundered the other.

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabble would hae kent fine that a king or queen either disna ganga to bed wi' a croon on their head. He'd hae kent they hang it over the back o' a chair."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

## Hush Money.

LAST Sunday Miss Eleanor Munro, niece of former Postmaster Bryson, had an interesting experience while acting as a member of the "flying squadron" of the Red Cross.

Miss Munro was one of a machine load of workers canvassing the rural routes west of the city. At one home on the Maywood road, Miss Munro alighted and seeing several men in the carriage shed back of the house, proceeded in that direction, determined to make her appeal to the purse holding part of the family. Soon the other occupants of her machine heard sounds indicating some presumably humorous situation, and soon Miss Munro emerged from the shed and showed to her companions a double handful of bills and small change. "Six dollars," she exclaimed, laughingly, "and how do you suppose I got it? I ran into a keg of beer and a poker game, and in order to get rid of me posthaste, they gave me every cent on the board."—[Indianapolis News.]

## What Should he Have Said?

"I DON'T seem to be able to say the right thing to women," a bashful young man confided to us the other day, "and that's why I don't shine in society. I'll tell you an instance of it. Not long ago I met a woman I hadn't seen for years, and I could see that she was trying to keep young. So I thought I'd say a graceful thing to her. 'You carry your age remarkably well,' said I.

"Well the moment I said it I could see that I was in the wrong. She was looking chilly and getting red, so I said:

"Don't mind my little jokes—I never mean what I say. As a matter of fact, you don't carry your age a bit well."

"And then she killed me with a haughty look and sailed away without saying good-by. Seems to me I should have put it rather differently, don't you think?"—[Seattle Times.]

## Expensive Medicine.

A WEST SIDE physician hung a little ring with a pearl in it on the family Christmas tree as a present for his youngest daughter. One day last week she poked her head tearfully into her father's office.

"Papa," she sobbed, "papa, I've lost the little pill out of my ring."—[Cleveland Leader.]

## How He Led the Class.

THERE was some doubt as to whether Johnny, age 8, at Muncie, would be promoted this year, his mind having run largely to baseball and other matters extraneous to school, but he managed to "pull through." As he came home waving his report card his mother asked, rather fearfully, "And how did you stand, son?"

"Right at the head of the class," was the boastful reply. "The teacher told me that if the class were turned upside down I'd be at the head, and it certainly was upside down this morning, because we didn't study."

or do anything but shoot paper wads, whisper and act up."—[Indianapolis News.]

## In the Shuffle.

A GOVERNMENT official was discussing the morality of certain war profiteers. "Their morality reminds me," he said, "of a professional gambler."

"This gambler always won at cards, whereas at the races he always lost."

"Oh pshaw, George," his wife said to him one day, "you make me tired. Why is it you always bring home a horse-collar roll when you play poker and turn up broke when you play the horses?"

"My love," said George, quietly, "I don't shuffle the horses."—[Washington Star.]

## Utterly Innocent.

A MAN who is steadily employed finally had a day off, and decided to go fishing, taking his luncheon with him, says Everybody's Magazine. When he reached the creek he discovered he had dropped the lunch packet somewhere on the road and hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a husky negro, who was looking happy and picking his teeth.

"Did you find anything on the road as you came along?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sah," answered the negro. "I didn't find nothing. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up?"

## Two's a Crowd.

A OLD colored man charged with stealing chickens was arraigned in court and was incriminating himself, when the judge said:

"You ought to have a lawyer. Where's your lawyer?"

"Ah ain't got no lawyer, jedge," said the old man.

"Very well, then," said his honor, "I'll assign a lawyer to defend you."

"Oh, no, suh; no, suh! Please don't do dat!" the darky begged.

"Why not?" asked the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, jedge, Ah'll tell you, suh," said the old man, waving his tattered old hat confidentially. "Hit's dis way. Ah wan' tah enjoy dem chickens mahse'f."—[Chicago News.]

## What Time?

"WHAT'S the trouble, sergeant?" " 'Tis the new recruit, sorr. Shure, I told him to mark time in the drillroom till Oi came back and he's scratched up th' face of the clock wid a pencil."—[Boston Transcript.]

## Double Time.

"GEE whiz, Hank! Your dad's a terrible strong guy, ain't he?"

"Betcha! He's gotta be one o' them double soldiers."

"What's that—a double soldier?"

"Why, pop's a home guard an' a home guardener."—[New York World.]

## Promotion.

THE title of rear admiral always seems odd to the layman, says the Springfield Union, but never more so than when it is worn by a naval commander who is at the front and, so far as one may gather from the vague hints the cables carry, putting in good work against the enemy. Commenting on this the Boston Transcript suggests promoting such officers to the title of "front admiral."

## The Absent-minded Bishop.

AIRFAX HARRISON of the Southern Railway, head of the central committee of five that will supervise America's transportation throughout the war, told at a dinner a story about one of his ancestors, a famous bishop.

"The bishop," he said, "was very absent-minded. On a train one day he couldn't find his ticket. The conductor waited a minute or two while he searched his pocket, then the man said:

"It's all right, bishop. You're personally known to me. I'll come back in half an hour."

"Thank you, my good friend."

"In half an hour the conductor returned. The bishop was still searching. He had turned his pockets inside out. His face was as red as a beefsteak and a sweat of agony bedewed his forehead."

"It's all right, bishop," said the conductor in a soothing tone. "I know you, sir. Even if you can't find your ticket at all, it will be all right."

"Indeed it won't be all right then!" said the bishop furiously. "I must find my ticket. Haven't I got to know where I'm going?"—[Washington Star.]

## The Recruit.

HALE HOLDEN, the railroad operator, said at a Chicago reception:

"Even war can't hurt the gaiety of youth."

"I met a young man hurrying gayly stationward the other morning with a gripsack. 'Where are you off to,' said I."

"To junk the junkers," he answered."—[Washington Star.]

## Very Human Proverbs.

REPLYING to a toast on China's stand against Germany, Chinese Consul Moy Hin said in Portland:

"When I desire to make an American better acquainted with the Chinese I quote some of our Chinese proverbs for him. These proverbs show that we, like you, can see one another's faults and laugh at them."

"Our temperance proverbs are rather good. There's one, 'It is not wine that makes a man drunk; it is the man himself.' And another, 'A red-nosed man may be a teetotaler, but nobody will believe it.'"

"We have a feminist proverb—'A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.'"—[Washington Star.]

## The Elephant.

BOBBY, a Muncie boy of 4, went to Ringling's circus when it showed there this season and in the menagerie tent received a sack of peanuts with which to feed the elephant. His parents stood a short distance away talking to a group of friends. Soon Bobby came back with his sack still full.

"Didn't you feed the elephant any peanuts?" he was asked by a young woman of the party.

"No'm," replied the lad, soberly. "I couldn't tell which end to feed 'em to."—[Indianapolis Journal.]

## The Pourboire.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY is renowned for his quick, sharp wit. In New York recently he took a taxicab to his hotel and duly paid and tipped the chauffeur on his arrival.

But the chauffeur, accustomed to our American extravagance, seemed to think the tip too small.

"What's this here for, my lord?" he said, and he looked at the coin in his hand with some contempt.

Lord Eustace, as he turned away, replied curtly:

"Drink, I'm inclined to think, judging by your nose."—[Washington Star.]

## She Knew Her Country.

IN A KINDERGARTEN class flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave response that was expected of her:

"This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.—[Indianapolis News.]

## No Hurry.

THE telephone bell rang with anxious persistence. The doctor answered the call.

"Yes?" he said.

"Oh, doctor," said a worried voice, "something seems to have happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set, and she can't say a word."

"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.

"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."—[Harper's Magazine.]

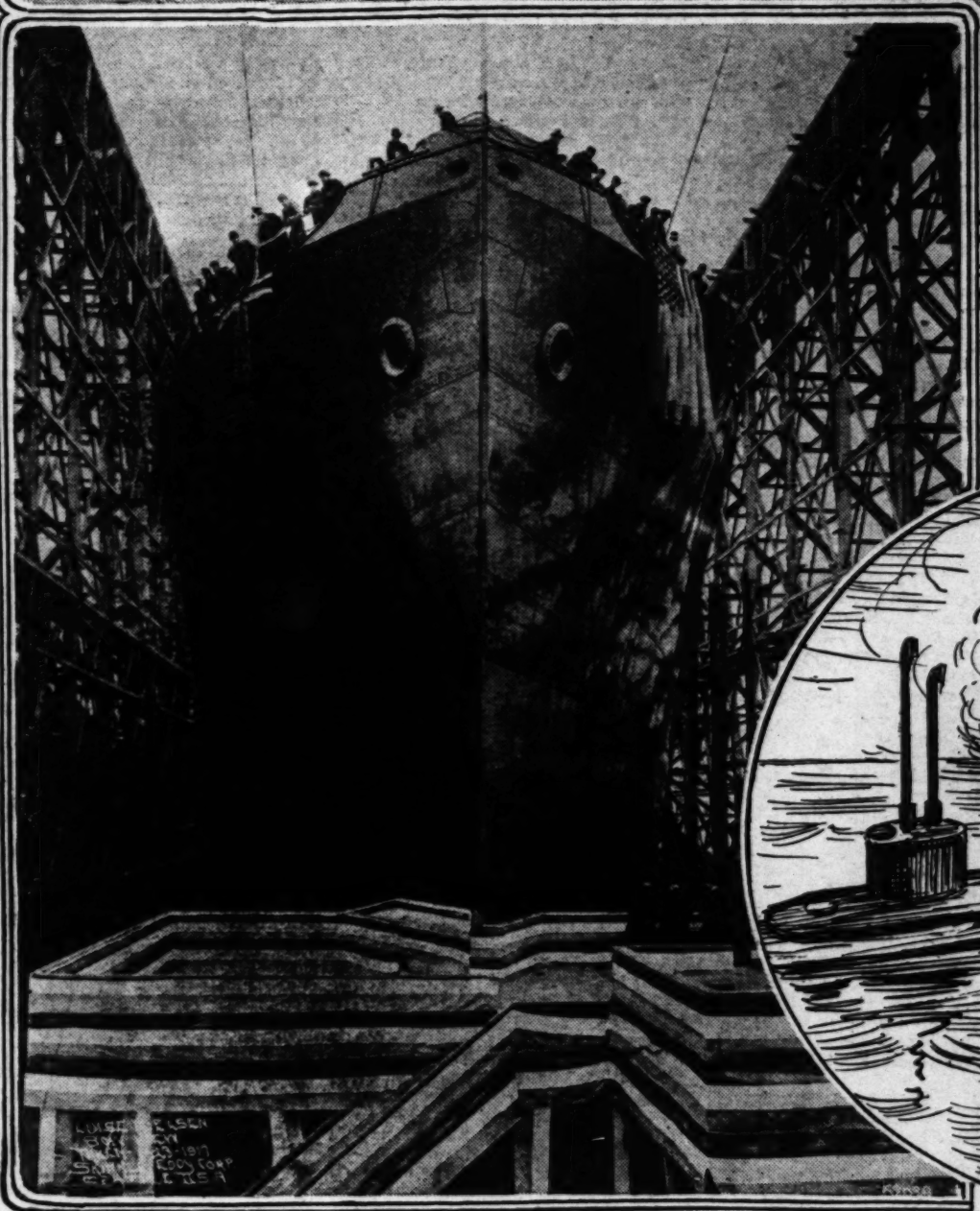
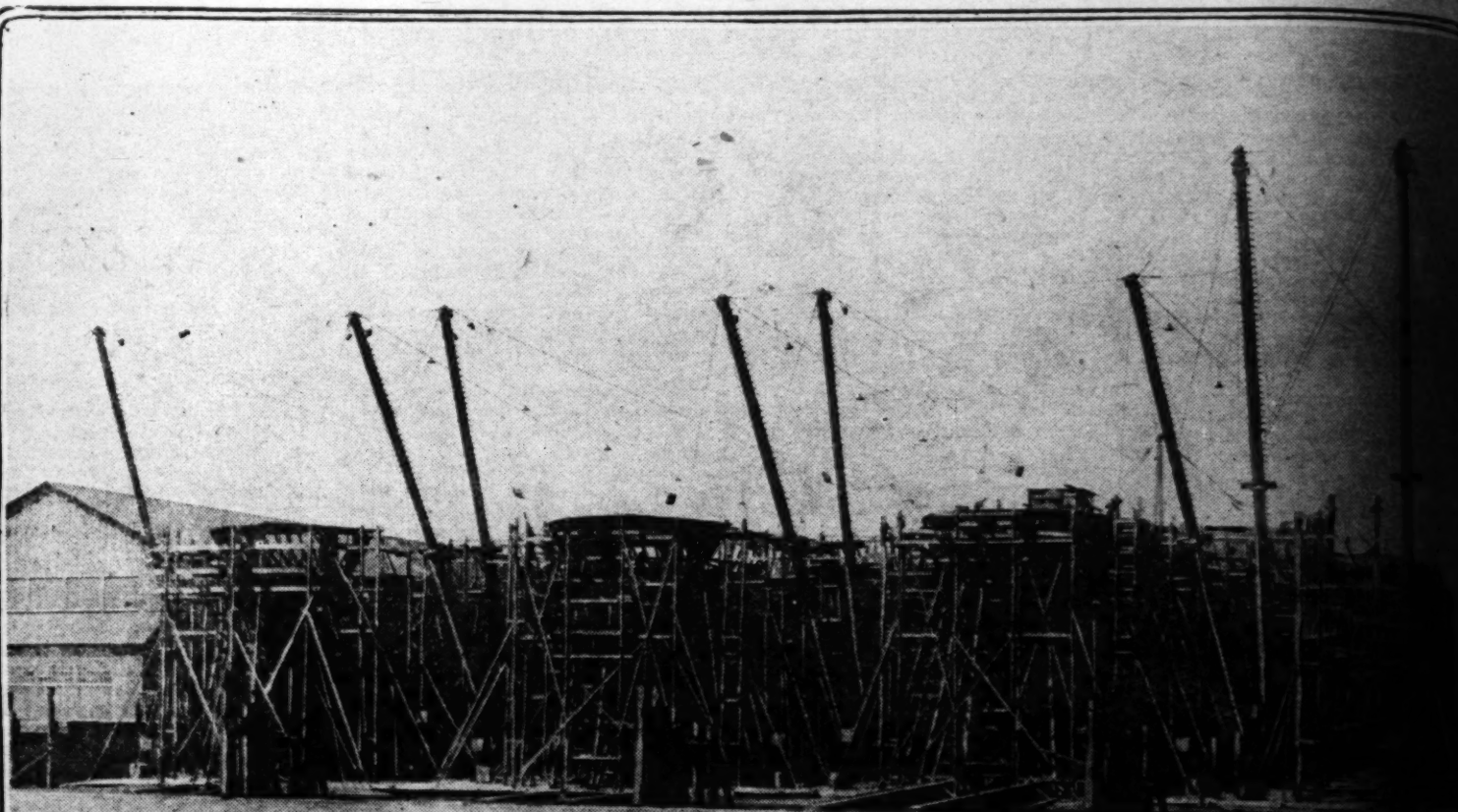
## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than Tuesday.



# The Race to Replace the Boats Sunk by German Subs.



Three-8800 ton steel ships under construction in a Seattle yard



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La Paz, the Capital of Bolivia, at a height of 25,000 feet

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THE SAN DIEGO  
ARMY & NAVY  
ACADEMY

THE PASADENA  
ARMY AND NAVY  
ACADEMY  
GRAMMAR GRADES



VACATION TRIPS



[Saturday,

July 21, 1917.

Pictures of the Day Where the Hilly Streets  
Lead to Picturesque Places

Subs.

## An Interesting South American City



One of the hilly streets  
of La Paz, Bolivia.



La Paz, the Capitol of Bolivia with Mt. Illimani in distance at a  
height of 25,000 Ft. The highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere

[15]

Local Review: Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Market: Markets.

tion-wide campaign to raise million-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to

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# Animal Actors in the Movies.



Bill Hart and his pal Fritz

The world's biggest motion picture



A famous dog actor



The Triangle cat and mouse



Teddy the Keystone dog



Inceville's famous cowboys leave these



Mrs. Eleanor M. Cowan at Midwick plunge



Working for the Red Cross (right to left) Mrs. Avery M. Carle, Mrs. Harry Robinson, Mrs. Leo Chaney, Mrs. A.L. Chaney, Mrs. Henry M. Chaney



The San Diego Army & Navy Academy

The Pasadena Army and Navy Academy



VACATION TRIPS

Book Reviews: Literary Notes.  
PART IV.  
Liners: Classified Advertising.  
Business Directory.  
PART V.  
Realty News: Fact and Comment.  
Financial.



What a camera saw in the social swim



Mrs. Sam. Pierce, (who won trophy at rifle shoot)



Miss Eleanor M. Gowan at Midwick plunge



Mrs. T. T. Giltner



Working for the Red Cross (left to right) Mrs. Avery M. Carthy, Mrs. Harry Robinson, Mrs. Leo Chandler, Mrs. Al. Chaney, Mrs. Henry M. Rice



Midwick Country Club Plunge Miss Marion Wignmore, Miss Eleanor M. Gowan, Mrs. Avery M. Carthy, Stanley Kovanagh, Mrs. Robt. Pitner (back)

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Review; Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Directors.

News: Fact and Comment.

Markets.



# THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA



By the sweat of their brows



All the family possessions



Raised on American ideas



Sessue Hayakawa, the brilliant motion picture actor



All dressed up



Farmers—plus!

## THE L

is characteristic of a mole that he never sleeps. From morning until night and into the burrows and burrows. He makes a living by being always on the move.

In these respects the Japanese are very like the little animal. The Japanese aren't blind. It is the important difference, for while the mole is a model of energy and industry, he doesn't know where he is going. The little brown man, to the contrary, has eyes and ears. He has a goal in front of him, and sooner or later he achieves it. This really isn't a story about the Japanese, or about the mole, but rather about the little brown man as one finds him in Southern California.

There are 20,000 of them here and every one of them is busy.

Close to East First street, stepping from the old Plaza into the forest of old-time buildings which was once "Angel City" of the West, upon them.

A pergola here, a lantern there, a drench of lotus and cherry blossoms, and the transformation is complete. One forgets the crumbling houses of the Occident in the presence of the deft, subtle touch of the Far East.

The Japanese Sunday is Saturday. It is a question of religion, but rather one of convenience.

Most of the little men are farmers and gardeners. Friday is "big crop day" and Saturday morning, early, long before the sun is up, lines of produce wagons come into the city and discharge the harvest at the big markets.

The Jap at Play.

After duty done, the Japanese takes a day of rest.

One pictures him with chop sticks and a kimono, but this is untrue—in Southern California. The Japanese as one finds him here, lays stress on the fact that he is as much of an American as Americans will permit him to be.

He dresses like them, he talks like them, he conducts his business on the American plan, adding his Oriental astuteness to Yankee methods.

In many respects he has gone the Yankee better, commercially. Getting back to the Saturday morning trip to market, one finds an amazing uniformity in the prices of Japanese produce.

It is a close corporation, every merchant demanding the same price for his goods. On bargain day, and the shaving of prices to drive a competitor out of business, are unknown among them.

He unloads his produce, confident that he will get his money's worth out of it, dons his holiday clothes, and gathers with his friends.

Here in this Oriental city they come from all corners of Southern California. The farmers, the gardeners, nurserymen, fishermen, physicians and students.

It is an amazing array. According to estimates there are in Southern California over 1100 Japanese who actually own their own farms; there are 2400 farmers and over 200 nurserymen, who lease their holdings. Physicians, teachers and students exceed the 2000 mark and some 1200 have studied dentistry. The fishing colony is 600 strong.

In addition to these there are nearly 10,000 agricultural laborers. Women and children are nearly 10,000 strong. The balance are domestics, merchants, etc.

The day off in town is entertaining, and sometimes profitable. All Orientals love to gamble. The Japanese is no exception. Also a pool, and is quite a sport.

There are, within ten blocks of the City Hall, at least a dozen jiu jitsu plots where the art of anatomy and ordinary wrestling draws large crowds.

They spend the day in study, and there are a half dozen splendid institutions of learning which are well attended.

The Jap at Work.

Monday, the Japanese puts on his everyday boots and goes to work again, and here he is most interesting.

The Japanese likes to work for himself, and he hires out to white men. Instead, they lease their land, if necessary getting

**The San Diego Army & Navy Academy**

**The Pasadena Army and Navy Academy**

**VACATION TRIPS**

**Book Reviews: Literary Notes.**

**PART IV.**

**Literary: Classified Advertising.**

**Business Directory.**

**PART V.**

**Ready News: Fact and Comment.**

**Financial: Markets.**

**PART VI.**

**WASH**

**passed by**

**conference**

**House.**

**Preside**



# THE LITTLE BROWN DELVING MOLE.

Son of Nippon. By A Special Contributor.

characteristic of a mole that he is digging. He never sleeps. morning until night and into the burrows and burrows.

He has a living by being always on the move. He respects the Japanese are very little animal.

The Japanese aren't blind. The important difference, for while he is a model of energy and persistence, he doesn't know where he is going. The brown man, to the contrary, is a goal. He has a goal in front of him and later he achieves it.

It isn't a story about the Japanese about the mole, but rather about the brown man as one finds him in California.

There are 10,000 of them here and every day is busy.

On East First street, stepping from the Plaza into the forest of old-time houses which was once "Angel City" one finds them.

Here, a lantern there, a deft touch and cherry blossoms, and the atmosphere is complete. One forgets the jumbling houses of the Occidental, the presence of the deft, subtle touches of the East.

Japanese Sunday is Saturday. It is a religion of religion, but rather one of duty.

Of the little men are farmers and gardeners. Friday is "big crop day" and on Monday morning, early, long before the sun is up, lines of produce wagons enter the city and discharge their loads at the big markets.

At the big markets.

Every day, the Japanese takes a day

He pictures him with chop sticks and this is untrue—in Southern California the Japanese as one finds him has stress on the fact that he is as American as Americans will be.

Like them, he talks like them, he conducts his business on the American plan, adding his Oriental astuteness to the methods.

He respects he has gone the Yankee way, commercially. Getting back to the morning trip to market, one finds amazing uniformity in the prices of the produce.

For the same corporation, every merchant gets the same price for his goods. On a day, and the shaving of prices of a competitor out of business, are among them.

He produces, confident that his money's worth out of it, does his clothes, and gathers with his

From this Oriental city they come from the South of California. The Japanese are gardeners, nurserymen, fishermen and students.

An amazing array. According to the Japanese who actually own the farms; there are 2400 farmers and 2400 nurserymen, who lease their holdings to physicians, teachers and students exceeding 2400 mark and some 1200 have a university. The fishing colony is 600

In addition to these there are nearly 10,000 agricultural laborers. Women and children are nearly 10,000 strong. The balance of the population, merchants, etc.

Life off in town is entertaining, and profitable. All Orientals love to play. The Japanese is no exception. Also, it is quite a sport.

Within ten blocks of the City of Los Angeles a dozen jiu jitsu plots where anatomy and ordinary wrestling are shown large crowds.

One finds dozens of tiny prototypes of the fascinating little Jap dolls one buys for his kiddies, with the straight black hair, and big questioning eyes.

And yet, in the love for their children the Japanese are eminently practical, and, though seemingly cruel to the Caucasian, far more advanced in the raising of them than we are.

Remember the case of the Bollinger baby? It was born deformed and, at the request of

assistance from their future neighbors in paying the initial deposit.

After that it is usually plain sailing, for the Japanese knows how to get the most out of his bit of soil. Indeed, he knows too well, for the great kick against the Japanese farmer is, that he exhausts his land, making it of no value to those who follow him.

Chances are that America is so great, that the idea of conserving the soil, rotating his crops, etc., appears to him unnecessary. There is no question but that Japan itself would now be a sterile waste if the farming methods used in Southern California were employed on their own island.

Co-operation is the great secret of Japanese success and also is a big factor in his personal contentment.

One reads of the lonely farmer, isolated with his family in the middle of a vast acreage.

But there isn't a lonely Japanese farmer. He doesn't build his house in the middle of his land.

Go to the point where, perchance, four farms come together. Here one finds either a large house, overlapping the four farms and housing the several families under one roof, or four houses, each in the corner of its own estate, a little community group which makes for companionship and kills that great bane of agricultural life, loneliness.

This grouping is essentially Japanese, but that is almost as far as Oriental characteristics go. Approach on a quiet evening. Here one hears the tinkle of a guitar, there the strum of a banjo. Across the hills comes the wheeze and drone of the phonograph, unleashing American and Japanese melodies.

If you choose to enter one of these unpretentious but comfortable abodes, you are made welcome. The Japanese isn't much of a purveyor of information. He isn't built that way, but the idea that he is a recluse and that he shuns Americans, is wrong too.

If you question him, he is liable to draw into his shell, or blandly tell you he doesn't know. He has a subtle way of making you feel that it's time to go.

But meet him as a friend, as a wayfarer in need of a meal, and the house is yours.

## The Table.

Rice, dried vegetables brought all the way from Japan, fish and very little meat, make up their diet.

The rice they eat plain, using chop sticks and helping themselves from the family rice bowl, while one generally finds another family dish loaded with pickled fish, which is their favorite relish.

But don't let this knowledge make you pause on the threshold. You won't have to use chop sticks. Nor will you be forced to eat your rice plain.

Sugar and cream, though they seldom use it themselves, fork, knife and spoon, are forthcoming for the guest.

Maybe you came early; if so the manner of cooking the meal cannot but prove interesting. A little cubby hole of stone, with iron bars for the hanging of pots and pans, is the customary stove for the ranch house.

And smoke! Never, if you attend the cooking of your dinner, will you forget the clouds of it that fill the house. For the ranching Japanese is still unfamiliar with chimneys. Open windows and doors are good enough for him.

You realize though, that everything you are about to eat is slowly cooked and well cooked. It is all very primitive, yet effective, and one is inclined to forget the hard packed dirt floor and the long table and bench to which one is escorted, in observing the pride which Kayto takes in his son and heir and in the highly varnished phonograph which occupies the place of honor.

The prize possessions of the Japanese are his children and his horses.

There is no such thing as race suicide among the Japanese. The more the merrier, is their slogan, and in these homes one finds dozens of tiny prototypes of the fascinating little Jap dolls one buys for his kiddies, with the straight black hair, and big questioning eyes.

And yet, in the love for their children the Japanese are eminently practical, and, though seemingly cruel to the Caucasian, far more advanced in the raising of them than we are.

Remember the case of the Bollinger baby? It was born deformed and, at the request of

its parents, was put out of the way by the physician.

It was a countryside sensation.

But the Japanese do this all the time. You never see a crippled Japanese child, because they are not permitted to remain in this world. Only those that are physically fit are allowed to live.

So the Japanese as a race are advancing while we, the whites, are going back, generation by generation.

The Japanese are a mint for the traveling photographer. He delights in getting photographs of his children and his horses.

Here too, the difference between the Japanese and the whites is evinced.

Ever take a youngster to "the photographers"? Some job. Maybe you sang a song and dangled a watch to keep your young hopeful still long enough for the camera man to press the button. Chances are, you spent the whole morning and with indifferent success.

The Japanese mother knows nothing of these trials. The baby will sit or stand for hours without moving a muscle. It is born in them to be stoics.

Maybe though, you get a shock. The Japanese do not believe in clothes for their kiddies. As near nature as possible, is their idea, and an impertinent flutter of wind puts you wise that the embryo Mikado has nothing on but his little dress. Frequently the pictures you get, would never pass the board of censors, but daddy is highly pleased, none the less.

Usually there is a dog on your negative too, for, as a rule, there is a dog for every child and they are inseparable. Unlike white people though, the Japanese do not take the canines into the family. Their place is not at the table, but out in the yard. Accordingly they become a self constituted reception committee for strangers.

Wishes he Wasn't Almond-eyed.

"Hello, you make um picture," greets Kayto, after the barkorola is over, and after you tell him yes, he'll lead you aside and ask if you can take them without making the idol of his heart almond-eyed.

It's a fact. The Japanese is sensitive about his almond eyes, and if you are a good retoucher and can give the inquisitive orbs a wide open European effect, the world is yours. Also you always get cash on the nail, which helps a lot.

The California Japanese, by the way, believes that eventually he will not be slanted-eyed. He contends that the climate and sun of Japan drew the muscles and lids down, and that in California they will go back to normal. Every new born babe is the subject of earnest scrutiny in consequence.

It has been remarked that Kayto pays cash on the nail. But he wants his money's worth. A picture with only a child and a dog in it? Nothing doing!

Out comes the phonograph, and the bicycle and sometimes the horses, and mother must be horned in, on one of the horses, to make the group complete. Then Kayto smiles complacently, steps into the center of focus and says something that means "shoot."

Just why he insists on having his wife on horseback no one knows, for Japanese women are not horseback riders.

But all this is wasting time. Kayto can't pay the installments on his lease in this way, so the photographer is dismissed and men and women and children hike for the field.

Those who can walk, do so, while the tiny tots are packed to the scene of labor, dumped on the ground, and for the moment are forgotten.

You can leave Japanese children along the edge of the irrigating ditch and they don't fall in. It's a fact, though possibly there's no scientific explanation for it.

In the meantime men and women are working in the field, share and share alike. That is, the women do exactly the same kind of work, and just as much of it, as the men do.

## Born Gardeners.

It would seem that nature must have intended the Japanese to be gardeners. They are short; they are thick; they are muscular. The tall white man breaks his back stooping over a garden. The Japanese are built on the ground floor plan and don't

have to, a fact which lightens their labor and facilitates progress materially.

Speed isn't their forte, but they have a way of keeping continually at it—like the mole—that accomplishes amazing results. It's a typical case of the hare and the tortoise.

Going further into the adaptability of the Japanese for gardening, one finds that his immunity to the dangers of the irrigation ditch is astonishing. He slogs around all day and half the night, but seldom gets rheumatism, or a cold.

As for the irrigation itself, he is a genius. When the native son prepares his field for irrigation, it's a hundred to one shot that he engages a surveyor to establish that his land is properly leveled for irrigation.

Not so the Japanese. He takes a couple of squints, tosses some dirt here, that had been over there, turns on the water, and it runs just where he wanted it to go.

And the result? Usually he gets 40 or 50 per cent. larger crops from his land than does the white man. He knows how to use water, and uses a lot of it. It impoverishes the soil, to be sure, but the Japanese doesn't dread moving. When it's time to go, he packs the phonograph and the family rice bowl and is on his way.

A striking instance of the working out of this policy is cited in the little town of Vacaville, near Sacramento. It was originally a white community. Later Japanese labor was hired. Later still, the Japanese got possession of the land. Later still the land wasn't worth possessing. Today they not only own the town, but the greater part of the district as well.

## Wonderful Dry Farmers Also.

Dry farming, by the way, is also a Japanese specialty. He is as much a genius at this as with the other. More so, maybe, for right today all Southern California is gaping with amazement at the results obtained in raising beans by dry farming in the Antelope Valley.

For forty years the American farmer had worked the valley, but not until the Japanese came did he discover that beans could be raised there by the dry farming process.

Now they are all raising beans after Japanese methods, and it is said that this year thirty or forty carloads will be shipped out of the valley.

## As a Fisherman.

Next to his gardening, the Japanese as a fisherman is perhaps most interesting and most important. At Santa Monica, San Pedro, Long Beach, Channel Islands, in fact at all the important fishing points, one finds Japanese fishing villages.

They catch all sorts of fish for the market, but their main business is albacore fishing. He's a cousin of the tuna, but not so gamy. It's the same stunt as veal and deer, and mostly, when you buy tuna, you get albacore.

How the Japanese conducts this industry is intensely interesting. First off, he hasn't any money to buy a boat, so he depends on an American cannery to furnish one, and contracts to supply them with fish at so much a ton.

He supervises the building of the boat, not trusting the white man, sees that the best of American engines is installed, gets the best of nets and other equipment, on tick if he has to, and gets a big galvanized iron tank to hold his live bait.

In addition to the main engine, which lies idle when the fishing craft hits the school of albacore, there is a smaller engine, whose duty it is to pump fresh salt water in and out of the live bait tank.

At 2 o'clock a.m. he starts out for his live bait, and by daylight generally has his tank full of sardines or small mackerel.

Then comes a ten or twenty mile run out to sea, where the albacore are disporting. After striking the school, the boat is allowed to drift slowly into it. Here live sardines are tossed into the water. "Chumming" they call it.

Acting as decoys, the sardines soon have the school of albacore jostling about the boat. Then the "chumming" ceases. The sardines are now on the hooks.

Usually from four to six men comprise a crew. In a heavy run two usually take the catch off the hooks and bait new lines while

## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning

tion-wide campaign to raise million-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to

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# COUSINS

the others are pulling in the fish as fast as possible.

The Japanese far outdistance the other fishermen at catching abalone. They use a special hook of their own invention, fastened to short, stout poles.

A catch of eight to ten tons in a day is not unusual, the fish themselves ranging in weight from twenty to thirty-five pounds.

Noontime finds the boat on its way home. Remember, the Jap is not an angler, he is a commercial fisherman.

There are cases on record where he has contracted with a cannery for \$35 a ton. On the way "in" a boat from a rival cannery has stopped him, and offered \$45. And the Japanese is Yankee enough to take it, every time.

## Canning Too.

Sometime back, the American canneries really did take advantage of the Japanese as regards prices, etc. The effect in a way was disastrous—for the canneries; for now the Japanese, for the most part, do it themselves, and have made a most lucrative business of it.

By the time the boat has reached the cannery dock, the catch has been cleaned and is ready to be thrown into the trough through which an endless belt runs that catches the fish and automatically shoots them into cold storage.

When the abalone are running, the catches are usually so great that the cannery capacity is overtaxed. Hence the cold storage arrangement prior to canning.

When time comes for canning, the fish, fifty or so at a time, are wheeled into an airtight room where for a certain number of hours they are steam cooked.

From there they go to the cooling room, after which the light and dark meat are separated and automatically packed in the necessary oils and salts.

Here too, the endless belt is used, each packer being capable of placing a certain number of filled cans on the belt as it passes her.

These all converge at the "capper's" station where the tops are automatically put on and hermetically closed.

From here the sealed cans are shunted into another room where they are again

cooked for an hour, after which they are shot into another building, where the labeling is done.

And though the whole process is Japanese, American labels go on the cans.

## Abalone Fishing Dangerous.

Abalone fishing is peculiarly Japanese. Abalone is a favorite dish, both dried, and as a chowder. Yet it is a dangerous occupation to get them.

The mussel clings to the rocks with a pressure that sometimes requires a 300-pound pull to dislodge, and woe to the fisherman whose fingers are pinned against the rock.

Cases where Japanese abalone fishermen have been caught in this manner and drowned when the tide came in, have been frequent.

The abalone is a pearl maker too, and some Japanese make a regular business of breeding abalone pearls.

The process is simple. A parasite is introduced into the abalone, which is then replaced in the water. It is a peculiarity of the thing that it doesn't stray far.

At the end of two or three years, the man finds his abalone again, after he cuts out the pearls, which, after all, are a secretion which the animal has produced around the parasite and which has become into a pearl.

All of which shows the Japanese to be what he is—a persistent, patient, willing to toil for what he gets, and to wait for his profits. It is a business thing that few Japanese engage in.

While not expressed in so many words, they look to nature to supply them with livelihood, whether it be on land or in the sea. Manufacturing doesn't interest them much as the production of a commodity which has more petals on it than the flower was ever grown before.

Yes, he's a mole. But a mole with a brain that understands the value of an ambition that keeps him going. He is indefatigable, he achieves, he disregards hours of work, and he sticks to his job and forever sticking to his job.

SOME years ago in the Chinese quarter of Los Angeles two "Celestial Cousins," Chow-Chow and On-You, arrived in the "Hole," at the back of Imp's Alley. These humble creatures entered trade in a humble manner; prosperous men of no commotion; prosperous men of no commotion. They took little note of the yellow man, who resembled old cats hiding themselves, below the grade of establishment. For the Hole, which, at speaking, could not be called a sanctuary, was roofed by the sidewalk above. As a providential restraint to poverty, going to and fro, a heavy curtain ran beneath the timbers, thus giving to the old men a sense of security. The yellow cousins were contented. As time went by they ceased to be frightened and plied their trade with elemental ambition. Industry hallowed the Hole, as it were, while Wo-Ho-Kee, the merchant of the quarter, bought the baskets they could weave. As long as Wo-Ho-Kee, a man of caste and great power, gave them money for labor, the Hole was the Hole a Celestial equivalent of "sweetness and light."

Whenever the Chinese merchant dropped to the humble shop below the sidewalk, the partners felt proud and happy. Their visits were not frequent, but at stated intervals Wo-Ho-Kee held notable auctions in the store, where he wisely enhanced a flashy stock of goods with the more practical and useful baskets of Chow-Chow and On-You. The two old yellow partners looked forward to Wo-Ho-Kee's spring auctions with anticipation and joy belonging to elemental achievement. Sometimes the crowd outside the door and watched with interest and intense hidden emotion the passing fate of one of their best baskets. When it rose or fell in price, the cousins scarcely breathed. Then suddenly they understood that Wo-Ho-Kee was playing with the crowd. While they listened vaguely the voice of the merchant auctioneer would rise to heights of acquired English, as he extolled the art of bamboo weaving. Now and then the old men caught the sum of money as Wo-Ho-Kee began afresh in inspired tones: "I say two dollar—half, not much more than three dollar! Three dollar, great bargain! This basket hold wood all day long. I want things very convenient, no more to be troubled. I say somebody bid three dollar. Three dollar very little!" He seemed to scan potential customers and the old men pressed nearer to the door. Then they heard again the voice of the merchant, crying, "Sold!" As they shuffled away shamefaced, but happy, they returned to the poor little shop below the sidewalk with new self-respect and fresh addition to labor, for despite its location, the Hole was home, and at present the acknowledged center of bamboo art.

It mattered not that the place was generally dark, for at noonday the effulgent sun of the Southland crept through the door which the partners always opened. During bright moments work grew strenuous; for once the coveted time had flown, there was only a lantern fed by kerosene, and hanging from an iron hook in the center of the room below the sidewalk to give them light. The two old cousins were used to dimness. Even when heavy rains of winter brought dampness and discomfort to the place they soon took heart with the first patch of blue sky, while they patiently waited out water in cast-off cans selected from the Alley's ash heap. The two old men of China stood shoulder to shoulder. After all, life in a strange land was pleasant when each had the other for company; but came sudden tragedy to the Hole beneath the sidewalk. There was at last the darkness of grief, for Chow-Chow was gone alone. On-You was dead! Gone suddenly to the Celestial spirit land, without farewell or a word of fraternal apology. He had slipped away in the night—in the darkness of the great storm, still raging. A severe deluge of winter swept the valley down mountains to the sea, and rain pelted into the Hole, through cracks in the sidewalk onto On-You's still face. Chow-Chow could not wake his cousin. He could not in vain his partner understand that the place was flooding. On-You would not move or get up to help

# Strategy of the Sunrise Court Judge.

BY EARLE E. PERRENOT.

OLD Judge Conley of the Sunrise Court glanced at the over-night round up of flotsam and jetsam with an appraising eye. It was a most sorry lot this morning which the dragnet of the law had ushered into his presence. Here an ordinary drunk-and-down, over there a bleary-eyed Mexican, caught winding up a three days' jag with the pleasant occupation of beating his consort into a jelly, and by the window a ragged young urchin, hollow cheeked and pasty faced, who had been apprehended while purloining a bottle of milk from the back porch of a near-by cottage during the rosy hour of dawn.

The judge sighed; the greater part of his life had been spent in administering justice—with a gloved hand—to the malefactors of the shady hours, but still he had never become quite hardened in the exercise of his judicial functions.

As he was turning away to the little side office, where he held his "court of love," as he liked to term it, his gaze strayed to the slim figure of a young girl in the background.

The judge paused and his look concentrated intently upon her features. The girl was plainly of the under strata. Bedraggled in garb, carmined in complexion, with haunting shadows under the somber eyes, she sat apart, oblivious to her surroundings, staring all unseeing, out of the window to where the pink rays of the fast rising sun were tinting the tops of the distant mountains with crimson hue.

Something about the forlorn figure appealed to the judge's great Irish heart. An undefined air of gentility still lingered and thrust itself into notice through the sordid atmosphere which enveloped the courtroom. Judge Conley approached the girl and laid a kindly hand upon her shoulder. Starting, she ahrank back as though from a blow.

"Don't be afraid, little girl," the judge told her, gently. "Maybe I can help you lay the ghost of remorse. Suppose we give it a try, ma'am. Just come along to my office and let's talk it over."

The girl peered, with eyes reddened by much weeping, up into his face then a fleeting ray of gladness chased the shadows from her own. Without a word she arose and followed him.

The judge ushered her into the tiny inner office with the same courtesy he might have shown to one of the haut monde.

Motioning her to a seat he threw open the office window letting in a burst of golden sunshine; from a close-by eucalyptus there floated the song of a thrush trilling to its mate; the gentle breezes of the Pacific wafted in the odor of heliotrope from a neighboring garden.

Conley filled his lungs with a deep breath. "Fine day, ma'am," he remarked casually. The girl nodded assent, her eyes fixed steadily upon the thread-bare rug on the office floor.

"Strikes me," continued Conley, "that it's the kind of day a fellow would like to be out in this country," he whirled upon her, "Ever live in the country, miss?"

She started and her slim fingers twined in and out spasmodically; her gaze roamed about the room like a wild animal seeking an exit from a newly sprung trap. Appar-

ently oblivious to her emotion the judge went on:

"Now, I never was lucky enough to live in the country; I grew up on the pavement, more's the pity. But once, when I was a newsboy, a kind lady friend of mine took me to her ranch over near Riverside for a whole month. I never have forgotten it, ma'am. It was just about as near Paradise as I ever expect to get. There were cows and horses and chickens and pigs, just like you read about sometimes. I remember it was my job to carry the milk pails up from the barns; I used to stop over in the corn patch and lap the foam off the top." He chuckled reminiscently. "My, it sure was fun. And the big, white eggs I used to gather in the hay loft; and the little spotted pigs, how they tumbled over themselves to get the swill we dumped in to them. Do you know, miss, those pigs were for all the world just like some humans I know? They spoiled more than they ate by putting their little, dirty feet into the trough."

His gaze suddenly swerved from the window, out which he had been staring as he mused, to the prisoner. Head flat upon her arms, she was weeping softly.

"Now, now, girlie," said the judge. "I didn't mean to make you cry. I guess, maybe, you have lived in the country. Have you?" The last two words shot out like a bullet.

The girl jumped, struggled vainly for a moment to compose herself, then burst into an abandon of choking sobs.

"I was born and raised near Riverside, sir," she said, between her sobs. "On a farm—just like the one—you told—about. Oh, I wish to God I was back there now."

"So?" replied Judge Conley, and drawing up a chair beside her he took her hand in his, stroking it as gently as a mother. "Of course I didn't mean to be personal, miss. But I don't see any reason why you can't go back, if you want to. Say, let's talk about it."

The girl looked up quickly, through the mist of tears, her countenance radiant with hope.

"Oh! if I only could!" Then she covered her face with her hands and wailed. "But I can't, I can't; daddy won't let me."

"Well, I'm not so sure about that," Conley soothed. "Daddies are mighty soft-hearted critters generally. What makes you think he won't let you come; suppose you tell me."

"Oh, I've been wicked, wicked, Judge. I—I am about as bad as I could be."

The old judge stared out the window again. He smiled whimsically.

"I have had a lot of experience, miss," he told the girl. "And I have about decided that the real good folks are all in the story books. What did you say your pa's name was, miss?"

"Aaron Hines, Judge; I am Marion Hines." She started crying once more. An expression of deep self-satisfaction stole over the weather-beaten face of the judge. He stroked her hair, absently. "Well, Miss Marion, you take this card around to my old housekeeper. She is a good, old soul and I reckon she can give you something to keep you busy while I think the matter over. And let's see. Today is Monday. Suppose you come

back here about Saturday. Can you do that all right?"

The girl leaned over and touched the rough hand of the judge with her lips, almost reverently.

"I—I thank you, sir. If you can—get me—another chance, Judge, I will be straight. Always, always, I promise."

Conley patted her shoulder.

"All right, sis, I believe you. Run along now and let me get to work and don't forget to come Saturday right early."

He handed her a card and she went. Out in the sunlight she flung out her arms, in a passionate gesture, to the warbling songster in the eucalyptus:

"I will, I will; I swear it."

Farmer Hines peered through his glasses at a letter the rural carrier had just handed him. His face, harsh and stern as a rule, now wore a worried look.

"Tis form Judge Conley," he told his wife, peeping over his shoulder. "Guess the old man is dunnin' me for the mortgage. Wa'al, he's been mighty good ter us, Sarah, an' mebbe he needs the money. God knows how we air goin' ter raise it, though, with taxes due an' everything so durned high." He sighed and tore open the envelope then read aloud:

"Dear old friend:—

"I have been thinking, lately, of the good times I had, so long, long ago, on your old farm. It doesn't seem right to me, somehow, that an old man, without chick or child to leave it to, should have more money than he needs. About that money I loaned you, Aaron, three or four years ago. It gave me much pleasure, then, to be able to let you have it. It will give me more pleasure now to fix it up so you will not have to worry about it during these hard times. Will not you and the good wife come to my office next Saturday morning and see me about it? I will expect you early, about 7 o'clock. Your friend, Patrick Conley."

The farmer heaved a sigh of relief. "Guess the judge is goin' ter extend it fur us, Sarah. He's a mighty good man, the judge."

"I am so glad, Aaron," replied his sad-eyed wife, "I know you have worried about it for you tossed and turned all night last night."

"So did ye, Sarah."

The woman's glance fell to the ground.

"I—I wasn't thinking about the mortgage, Aaron," she said simply. Her husband's face grew stern as he strode away.

"Howdy-do, Aaron; good morning, Mrs. Hines; I'm glad to see you both," greeted the judge cordially. "Just sit down and then we can talk. I am pretty busy this morning."

He pushed forward two dilapidated chairs and the visitors sat down. Then, as was his habit, he resorted to the open window and for a few moments stared out dreamily, the while rubbing his chin reflectively with his palm. After a bit he turned abruptly to the waiting couple and addressed the man.

"Aaron, since I wrote you about the mortgage I have disposed of it to a friend of mine." He paused and the farmer's face fell.



## COUSINS CELESTIAL. THIRD PRIZE STORY.

*The Faith of Chow-Chow. By Mary Stewart Daggett.*

the end of two or three years, the fisher-  
finds his abalone again, kills it, and  
the pearls, which, after all, are of the  
pearl and which the animal has poured  
out.

of which shows the Japanese for just  
he is—a persistent, patient worker  
to toil for what he gets, and without  
it for his profits. It is a noticeable  
that few Japanese engage in "gold"  
callings.

he not expressed in so many words  
back to nature to supply them with the  
wood, whether it be on land or in the  
factoring doesn't interest them half  
as the production of a chrysanthe-  
has more petals on it than any other  
ever grown before.

he's a mole. But a mole with eyes  
see, a brain that understands and  
on that keeps him going. Persistent  
undefatigable, he achieves success in  
harding hours of work, churning his  
and forever sticking to his job.

—how soon will he want it?  
"he asked; "yer know times a'ragin'."

Judge nodded.

"I know, Aaron, so I kind of  
a partnership for you with the bank  
mortgage. I think it will be to your  
age to talk it over with them. What  
say?"

o, judge," and Aaron's face bright-  
e it's fair enough air ye wouldn't  
t. What's the teller?"

Conley arose, a childishly de-  
on his face, and threw open the  
anteroom.

ve he is?" he said, jovially.  
e Mrs. Hines sprang to her feet,  
glow.

ion, Marion," she shrilled and  
moment the sobbing girl was clung  
her arms.

er, Aaron," said the Judge quietly,  
the dazed man, "Marion owns  
age in her own right. She has been  
working for me for quite a spell  
you can fix it up with her all right  
you don't, as her lawyer, I'll have  
it right away. I've got to get  
Good-by, folks, just make yourselves  
se."

ulled the door to gently behind  
ent out into the courtroom. The  
squalid, petty law-breakers—  
one of the night before—grinned  
a friend, from out the void, had  
crasped their hands.

the judge gave them back smile.

## Resignation.

at's the use of kicking  
use prices are so high?  
ways knew the time would come  
we should have to die;

aybe death by starving  
t be so awful tough.  
t 'till end our trying to live  
nowhere near enough.

ome were halcyon days when  
e thirty cents a peck.  
ven twice that would seem low  
s right now, by heck!

es soared, I, one by one  
taken from my list  
without which, I once would  
ver could exist.

hen potatoes went up so  
I could only hope  
them very dimly through  
h power telescope.

n indeed, it seems to me  
it is time to quit.  
ave this world to those who've  
rice to stay in it.

s, just stop your whining.  
cheerful, I entreat.  
kick the bucket gamely.  
can't afford to eat.

IDA M. THOMAS

years ago in the Chinese quarter  
of Los Angeles two "Celestial Cousins,"  
Chow-Chow and On-You, arrived via  
to promote bamboo basket industry  
the Hole," at the back of Imp's Alley.

humble creatures entered trade with-  
connection; prosperous men of the  
look little note of the yellow part-  
who resembled old cats hiding in  
below the grade of established  
merchandise. For the Hole, which, strict-  
ly speaking, could not be called a sanitary  
place, was roofed by the sidewalk above  
to a providential restraint to pedes-  
trians going to and fro, a heavy cross  
beam beneath the timbers, thus giv-  
ing to the old men a sense of security.

The yellow cousins were contented and  
as time went by they ceased to  
be frightened and plied their trade with  
ambition. Industry hallowed the  
place, while Wo-Ho-Kee, the rich  
merchant of the quarter, bought all  
baskets they could weave. As long as  
he had a man of caste and great in-  
fluence, gave them money for labor, there  
was for the Hole a Celestial equivalent of  
sun and light.

However the Chinese merchant dropped  
his humble shop below the sidewalk, the  
partners felt proud and happy. The  
place was not frequent, but at stated pe-  
riods Wo-Ho-Kee held notable auctions in  
the store, where he wisely enhanced  
his stock of goods with the more prac-  
tically useful baskets of Chow-Chow and  
On-You. The two old yellow partners  
looked toward Wo-Ho-Kee's spring auc-  
tion with anticipation and joy belonging to  
achievement. Sometimes they  
stood outside the door and watched with  
an intense hidden emotion the bal-  
ancing scale of one of their best baskets.  
When it rose or fell in price, the cousins  
breathed. Then suddenly they un-  
derstood that Wo-Ho-Kee was playing with  
them. While they listened vaguely the  
voice of the merchant auctioneer would rise  
above the hum of acquired English, as he ex-  
plained the art of bamboo weaving. Now and  
then the old men caught the sum of money  
Wo-Ho-Kee began afresh in inspired  
voice: "I say two dollar—half, not much!  
I say three dollar! Three dollar, great  
thing! This basket hold wood all day long,  
the best things very convenient, not  
to be troubled. I say somebody bid  
three dollar. Three dollar very little!" He  
would scan potential customers and  
when one pressed nearer to the door,  
they heard again the voice of the  
merchant, crying, "Sold!" As they shuf-  
fled away, shamefaced, but happy, they re-  
turned to the poor little shop below the  
sidewalk with new self-respect and fresh  
energy to labor, for despite its location,  
this was home, and at present the ac-  
credited center of bamboo art.

Entered not that the place was gen-  
erally dark, for at noonday the effulgent sun  
from the Southland crept through the door  
and the partners always opened. During  
the moments work grew strenuous; for  
the coveted time had flown, there was  
a lantern fed by kerosene, and hang-  
ing on an iron hook in the center of the  
shop below the sidewalk to give them light.  
The two old cousins were used to dim-  
ness when heavy rains of winter  
brought dampness and discomfort to the  
place. They soon took heart with the first  
glint of blue sky, while they patiently  
waited out water in cast-off cans selected  
from the Alley's ash heap. The two old  
cousins stood shoulder to shoulder.  
Life in a strange land was pleas-  
ant, each had the other for company;  
a sudden tragedy to the Hole be-  
came the sidewalk. There was at last the  
reason of grief, for Chow-Chow was  
dead! On-You was dead! Gone sud-  
denly to the Celestial spirit land, without  
a word of fraternal apology.

On-You had slipped away in the night—in the  
middle of the great storm, still raging.  
The deluge of winter swept the valley  
down to the sea, and rain pelted  
the Hole, through cracks in the side-  
walk, onto On-You's still face. Chow-Chow  
could not wake his cousin. He could not  
ask his partner understand that the place  
would not move or get up to help

ball out the water. Chow-Chow called "On-  
You! On-You!" Only the tempest an-  
swered him. The lantern below the beam  
had gone out, and all night long Chow-Chow  
moaned above the stiffening body of his  
friend.

His suspicion was still vague. It was not  
until morning, when a policeman, coming  
below-grade, dispelled all hope and then or-  
dered him roughly to leave the side of his  
partner. Two old Chinamen, huddled in  
one bed, had at first deceived the young  
officer, and he called out gaily as he en-  
tered the Hole. With a burst of Irish wit  
he jocosely offered the full hospitality of  
the Police Station. "You've got to move  
out, old boys," he commanded. "You'll  
drown like rats in a cistern if you stay on  
here."

Chow-Chow's moaning aroused suspicion  
and then his searchlight revealed the set-  
tled features of dead On-You. "Holy  
smoke!" he cried, more kindly; "the old  
Chow-Crow wept afresh as he contem-

plated his cousin's dangerous flight. The  
carcass of the duck allured him from the  
shelf, but all at once he remembered Wo-  
Ho-Kee and On-You's unfinished basket.

Chow-Chow knew that he must eat de-  
spite the loss of On-You. After the storm  
Wo-Ho-Kee would send for the basket, and  
tourists would come once more to the  
quarter. Chow-Chow began to work and  
as he drove the bamboo splints, he lis-  
tened less terrified to the storm without.

But one inch remained to be woven on the  
basket; then he would consult the carcass  
on the shelf. He pegged away, while his  
old eyes strained valiantly to discharge a  
last sacred duty to his dead partner.

The storm thickened and the place be-  
came so dark that the basket-maker de-  
tached the lantern from its hook and placed  
it on old On-You's deserted bamboo stool.  
Now the last splint was driven and again  
night was falling. Chow-Chow, half frozen,  
crawled into bed. He had gouged inside  
the carcass and pleasant dreams would  
come. Happy in his delusion he might re-  
turn to old China and there once more

gorge himself on fat, hot food, sold by a  
smiling street vendor. He soon forgot the  
storm. Rain pelted through the sidewalk  
down onto his face was now a last requiem  
for the soul of On-You, struggling in dark-  
ness with opposing devils. Chow-Chow

piled up dirty old quilts and felt warm. He  
did not mind the fork of lightning, the crash  
that shook the earth. He knew not fear,  
for suddenly On-You stood within the Hole.  
The dear cousin had come back. Chow-  
Chow at once construed his partner's  
stealthy presence, and watched him as he  
felt along the wall for his cherry lundle.

After a breathless moment Chow-Chow's  
rickety bed began to move. The cot seemed  
to be chasing On-You, who eluded pursuit  
on every side. Chow-Chow tried in vain to  
speak—to form the name of On-You. His  
lips were paralyzed. All at once he knew  
that his cousin had completely forgotten  
him; had only returned for his severed  
queue. For On-You had torn open his bun-  
dle and attached his pigtail to his head  
without a word. As Chow-Chow watched  
him he vanished, yet the shock and disap-  
pointment were hardly poignant, for with  
the crash of unrestrained waters, Chow-  
Chow plunged from bed into awful dark-



"NOW THROUGH KIND DELUSION HE MIGHT RETURN TO OLD CHINA AND THERE ONCE MORE, GORGE HIMSELF ON FAT, HOT FOOD, SOLD BY A SMILING STREET VENDOR."

chink's all in. "Come!" he urged, when  
Chow-Chow resisted. "Can't you under-  
stand that it's no good brooding a corpse.  
You must ride to the station with your  
friend and have hot coffee for a treat." But  
Chow-Chow was obdurate, crying out pi-  
tiously that he had done no harm. "Me not  
go Police Station," he blubbered again and  
again. "Me not get allest! Me not bad  
man! Me stay this house, finish my cousin's  
basket." He pointed to his partner's last  
supreme effort upon earth. "Wo-Ho-Kee be  
mad!—basket not be finish," he persisted,  
while the officer lost his patience and rudely  
snatched the body of On-You from be-  
neath its dirty covering.

Chow-Chow was now alone. At last he  
undertook that he no longer had a partner.  
He felt suddenly helpless to live on without  
his cousin, for On-You had been the finan-  
cial brains of the firm. He had not only  
made all collections and sharp bargains, but  
had also been the one to install on a shelf  
in the corner a duck's carcass snugly stuffed  
with wads of opium.

The ingenious ruse worked admirably  
and no prowling policeman had ever caught  
on to it. Then, one day when every queue  
in Chinatown was shorn from the Celestial  
head, On-You had wisely evolved a plan  
which brought strange peace to the souls  
of the superstitious old cousins. For Chow-

ness. He waded wildly until he reached  
his own little cherry bundle; then he tore  
it apart and successfully attached his queue.

He was ready to follow On-You into the  
storm. The two dear cousins would enter  
the Spiritland together. Chow-Chow  
breathed hard and fast; but something  
sucked at his feet as the water rose higher.  
The unconscious dash for self-preservation  
landed him fatefully on top of On-You's  
great overturned basket.

A flood swept over him on every side as  
he reached to the beam above him. Then  
the iron hook descended! It caught his  
queue with inanimate grip to wind it tight  
and unyielding about his yellow neck.

Next morning the policeman came once  
more to Imp's Alley. He stood bewildered,  
looking on every side, but there was only  
On-You's great bamboo basket floundering  
in mud, and the carcass of a well-picked  
duck, strangely bedecked with a strip of  
cherry-colored paper.

The cousins Celestial had gone from the  
Hole forever.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bacon: This is  
my birthday and my wife planned a sur-  
prise for me.  
Egbert: That's nice.  
"Yes! She went through my pockets last  
night and left 50 cents in one of them."

ing that fixed the order of military  
liability of 10,000,000 registrants,  
the tally sheets had been compared  
and corrected before dark tonight  
and the master list was in the hands  
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## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not have Two Hundred  
Thousand Troops in France Before September Next  
Year is Assured by High Authorities.

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# WORKING HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

A Plucky Girl's Fight. By Lorraine Kuch.

**M**ARION will be a senior in the university next August. But there is nothing remarkable in this, there are a number of seniors; the remarkable part is that for nearly the whole three years past she has earned almost every penny that she has spent during that time.

In August she called me up. "I am leaving for Berkeley in the morning; I just want to say good-by now," came gaily over the wire.

"But how—why?" I gasped, for I knew something of the circumstances.

"I don't know how," was the response; "but I am going up anyhow. I'll manage some way, dishes, and—and things," she finished vaguely.

Thus it came about that she entered the university with barely enough cash to buy books and pay the \$5 infirmary fee, but with a magnificent optimism. I wonder, had she known as she does now, whether she would have had the courage to try it.

During the red tape of registering she came across Carmelita. The two girls almost fell on each others' necks when they met in that dazing swirl of Freshmen, and before long they had discovered that both were there under the same circumstances. They went to the assistant of the Dean of Women, who runs the equivalent of a girl's employment agency, free of course to the students. Here they got the names of several housewives who wanted student help. At one of these places Carmelita arranged matters to her satisfaction. She was to work three hours a day for her room and board. Marion looked farther and finally got a place in a cafeteria catering only to students, where she could earn her meals. She took a room in a student rooming-house which she paid for by such odd jobs as serving punch at dances and sitting in a coat-room at 20 cents an hour. At the cafeteria she was paid with a book of meal tickets that with careful counting could be made to last until the next one was due, with even a few left over occasionally. She has told me how she dreaded appearing behind the counter the first time. She supposed that the students would maintain a rather lofty manner toward a blucuit shooter, but it soon dawned on her that college people were different from those in high school, and she was admired for her determination.

## Her Daily Routine.

Of course it was no primrose path to rise early, rush to the cafeteria, serve for an hour, and then hurry to a class at 8 o'clock. Just before 12 she must be in her place ready for the hungry mob that poured in, and again after classes from 6 to 8. After 8 she could begin her preparation for the next day. There were two hours needed every night for French and then mathematics and those famous question sets in Freshman Physics to do. But the Berkeley climate is remarkably suited to hard work and things came down somehow.

On Sunday the cafeteria closed. On these days she cooked her meals at home, for the house had a large community kitchen where a number of the girls boarded themselves. These were gay evenings for talk flew back and forth and later there was music and company upstairs. But it is evident that there could be but very little of the usual college good times. There was nothing with which to pay society and club dues, had she even had the opportunity to mingle socially with people who might have invited her to join; and there was nothing whatever wherewith to get tickets to public entertainments.

## No Money for "The" Game.

That autumn saw the last of the great Stanford-California games—"the" game. Of course it was only a football game after all, but college students can realize what it means to be a Freshman filled with a new and thrilling loyalty to one's Alma Mater—and not to be able to express a little of this with the other howling maniacs in the bleachers. The meal ticket book was a little long when the day rolled around, so Marion invited Carmelita to a cafeteria dinner and afterward to a picture show. That was their celebration of the day.

It was shortly after this that the cafeteria closed. Marion decided to get her meals at home and do more odd jobs to pay the grocer. It took considerable scurrying

around to ferret these out, but she managed to get-along on \$16 a month, which included her room rent. Then came examinations and Christmas holidays. It was a joyful day when she found that student railroad rates made it cheaper for her to go home for the vacation than to stay over.

## Back to Take Up the Fight.

When she went back in January she had decided to go into a home as Carmelita was doing. She found a place at the Harts. Dr. Hart was a prominent physician practicing in San Francisco, but living in Berkeley. Here she worked as maid of all work, serving a four-course dinner in the evening and doing dishes until 8 o'clock.

There is a good deal said by people who did not go to college after high school about the easy four years enjoyed by their friends who did. But there is just this much to be said in answer: The college student with his 8 o'clock class gets on the job as early in the morning as his working friend; during the day there are from four to six classes of one hour each; the time between is spent almost invariably in the library reference room; or if he has laboratory courses, hours and hours are spent working out some experiment. After dinner, when the "worker" is preparing to go to the theater or read the last magazine, the student is settling down to several more hours of the same thing that he has been doing

she looked about for a place where the people lived simply and where she would receive the consideration due her. The Beckwiths lived in a bungalow near the campus. There were just two of them, and they promised to treat her as a college student.

## Carmelita's Party.

There is a sort of sorority among the girls working their way and when it became known that "Carmelita had a bid to the Sophomore formal," her friends scurried around to see what could be done about it. As Carmelita left in her borrowed gown Marion hung out of sight over the top rail. When the door closed she, too, slowly

dollars. After the nurse left there was usually, little decrease in the things to do. The year wore on somehow.

Carmelita was married shortly after the close of the university. Marion could not afford to stay long enough for the ceremony. She was home painting the faces of china dolls for a dollar a day when the event happened.

During the Christmas holidays she found the place left vacant by one of the companions to an old lady taking a rest at her daughter's home back in the country. Marion read to her and fixed up messes and made herself generally available. The little old Mrs. Reads seemed to get strength from her fresh young presence.



all day. Each class is supposed to have two hours of outside preparation.

## No Time for Study.

On these evenings that the Harts had guests Marion got no studying done at all, and the next day flunked her classes flat. It is no wonder that students working their way through make low grades, and yet scholarships are awarded on the basis of grades.

Marion managed to stick out the semester somehow, and pass in all her subjects. When she got on the boat to come home she had just 5 cents in her purse. It was every penny she had after buying her ticket and paying the ferry fare. She boarded that lone jitney all the way down, avoiding stewards and newsies and other tip grabbers, and paid it for car fare from the depot to her home.

During the summer she worked in an architect's office for the experience, but the last month she clerked in a department store to earn her return fare and the necessary expenses of the new term. With the beginning of the second year, knowing the ropes,

descended the stairs, and went out on the dark foggy streets alone—home to wash the neglected supper dishes—past a Frat house from which certain syncopated strains and shadowy figures passing before the curtain told of other dances in progress. Who can blame a tear or two if it fell in the everlasting dishwater?

But Carmelita and her affairs shortly faded into the background. The Beckwiths were expecting a third member of the family soon, and Marion found herself doing more and more of the housework. Who could resist pretty Mrs. Beckwith's appealing blue eyes when she asked, "Would you mind cleaning the bedroom, dear?" or when she sighed plaintively, "I do so wish the hall were swept." Soon Saturday came to be looked on as a day of dread. True, the house had but six rooms, but to completely clean all these was one whole day's work.

When the baby came the entire management fell on Marion. She had all the marketing to do and the thousand and one details of a house to look after. Mr. Beckwith thought she deserved something extra for all this so he gave her a present of three silver

and to be much interested in the popular told tales from her various experiments. Apparently she could look behind the curtain of laughter and see the continued exertion. These pleasant weeks passed and the new term opened, as it has a way of doing, in a cold snap that makes fingers tingle and the toes hurry their way indoors.

One such day Marion received a summons to the office of the Dean of Women. Oh, what? Some mistake doubtless. The Dean met her with an anticipatory smile. "I have the pleasure to tell you," she began, "that you have a fairly good record. I am making you a present of a hundred dollars for your expenses this summer, probably more next fall."

Marion says she gasped and then burst into tears. But the Dean continued to smile at her and then she said it was true, as true as the past had been hard. The godmother did not want to be known, but she might suspect.

And she does.

July 21, 1917.]

# IMPORTA

Poultry Shows in 1917-18.

**T**HERE are those in the poultry world who seem convicted with the idea that the war situation will act negatively on the poultry show season this coming year. That the situation is not without its difficulties we freely admit; but that it will curtail poultry shows we deny. Already the shows at Oakland, Modesto and Coalinga have announced their show dates, and we are quite certain that the usual list will follow before October 1. While economic conditions have been somewhat burdensome to poultrymen this summer (owing to the high cost of feed) we are sufficiently optimistic to look for better conditions by this fall. The high cost of living will cause many a farmer to become a backlotter in poultry; we look for hen fruit and carcasses to be in strong demand at good prices. All of which will strengthen the market for breeding stock and the exhibition.

Poultry shows are the clearance houses of the industry—its backbone for the sale of stock and the creation of a healthy interest in pure-bred fowl. To do without them would be detrimental to the poultry business.

## Some Results from Egg-laying Contests.

The value of egg-laying contests is not a negligible quantity. Your hen who gives good performances to her credit is the exception, and to that extent abnormal. An egg-laying contest is a test of the strength of these contests thousands of eggs and chicks have been sold under the assumption that like begets like and consequently the progeny of a 200-egg hen will lay equally well. This position is absolutely wrong, as the bird of great fertility is only one of many—just how many is problematical. Helen Dow White, of the Northwest Laying Contest (Pullman, Wash.) has stated the situation with some regard for the facts as well as the consequences in the following printed paragraphs:

"Egg-laying contests and ambitious poultrymen have heralded the '200-egg hen' which, after all, in the best of flocks, is one in ten or more. When we have had a good egg yield, we have rushed the story into print, until the customer has had a right to believe that 50 per cent. egg yields in winter were the normal thing, and that it was merely a question of getting the right stock to reproduce stock composed largely of 200-eggers."

"If we poultry people have so educated the buying public, why should they not demand eggs at 25 cents a dozen, with wheat at 90¢ and more per ton?"

"We need to make poultry raising pay (1) to produce laying strains; (2) to house and feed for the maximum of eggs; (3) to buy birds in quantity at wholesale rates, at the lowest of prices; (4) to educate the public as to the cost of egg production, and thus to boost the price of poultry products to cover cost of production, plus a living wage for the poultryman."

To all of which we say amen. But really, is it not true that we have been striving for twenty years to increase the prolificness of the American business hen? And is it not barely possible that the pendulum has about reached its limit in traveling in this direction? If not, why should hen fruit be ruling low as compared to the high cost of breakfast bacon and all feeding stuffs?

## Quality and Prices.

There can be no question but that the price of breeding stock is ruling a trifle low and that the local demand is light. This is due primarily to the high cost of feed, which has led breeders to sell close, while here and there people have gone out of the business. For these reasons it is an opportune time to buy other females for laying purposes only, or breeding pens, or males for future use. To beginners, whether purely for practical purposes or as fanciers and breeders, a word as to relative values of different grades of stock may not be out of place just at this time.

Birds fit to win at an average poultry show command all the way from \$10 to \$15 apiece and up; if for an important fixture like the Los Angeles or Chicago show the price is likely to run into five figures. What is generally termed high-grade breeding stock, which will produce standard birds with here and there specimens worthy of a place in the



After the nurse left there was, naturally, a decrease in the things to do. Marion was married shortly after the university. Marion could not stay long enough for the ceremony. She was painting the faces of little girls for a dollar a day when the holidays she took to an old lady taking a rest cure at her home back in the canyon. She had to her and fixed up dainty and made herself generally agreeable to the little old Mrs. Reade seemed to get on from her fresh young presence.



much interested in the laughing from her various experiences. But she could look behind the curtain and see the constant grind. These pleasant weeks passed in a cold snap that makes the toes and the toes hurry their owners. One day Marion received a summons from the Dean of Women. What a mistake! Some mistake! She went with an anticipatory smile. The pleasure to tell you, she had a present of a hundred dollars' expenses this semester, with more next fall. She gasped and then waited for the Dean to pass. But the Dean came to her and then she knew as true as the past had been, her godmother did not want to be suspected.

# IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

The Coming Shows. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Shows in 1917-18.

There are those in the poultry fancy who seem convicted with the idea that the war situation will act negatively on the poultry show season this coming winter. That the situation is not without its influence we freely admit; but that it will prevent us from having poultry shows we deny. Already San Francisco, Oakland, Modesto and Coalinga have announced their show dates, and we feel certain that the usual list will follow before October 1. While economic conditions have been somewhat burdensome for this summer (owing to the high cost of feed) we are sufficiently optimistic to believe that better conditions by this fall. The cost of living will cause many a famer to become a backlotter in poultry culture. We look for hen fruit and carcass to be in strong demand at good prices this fall, all of which will strengthen the market for breeding stock and the exhibitions. Poultry shows are the clearance houses of the industry—its backbone for the sale of stock and the creation of a healthy interest in the fowl. To do without them would be detrimental to the poultry business.

Results from Egg-laying Contests.

The value of egg-laying contests is at a negligible quantity. Your hen with a few performances to her credit is the exception, and to that extent abnormal. And the strength of these contests thousands of eggs and chicks have been sold under the assumption that like begets like. Consequently the progeny of a 200-egg hen will lay equally well. This position is entirely wrong, as the bird of great fertility is only one of many—just how many is problematical. Helen Dow Whitcomb, of the Northwest Laying Contest (Spokane, Wash.) has stated the situation with regard to the facts as well as the consequences in the following printed remarks:

Egg-laying contests and ambitious poultrymen have heralded the 200-egg hen, and, after all, in the best of flocks, is one of many. When we have had a good hen, we have rushed the story into the customer's hands and had a right to expect that 50 per cent. egg yields in winter is the normal thing, and that it was a question of getting the right stock. Poultry stock composed largely of 200-

egg poultry people have so educated the public, why should they not demand 25 cents a dozen, with wheat at more per ton?

We need to make poultry raising pay (1) by laying strains; (2) to house and care for the maximum of eggs; (3) to buy in quantity at wholesale rates, at the lowest prices; (4) to educate the public as to the cost of egg production, and to boost the price of poultry products over cost of production, plus a living for the poultryman.

All of which we say amen. But really, it is true that we have been striving for many years to increase the profitability of the American business hen? And is it not possible that the pendulum has about reached its limit in traveling in this direction? If not, why should hen fruit be ruling as compared to the high cost of breaking and all feeding stuffs?

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There can be no question but that the cost of breeding stock is ruling a trifle low. The local demand is light. This is primarily to the high cost of feed, which makes breeders to sell close, while here and there people have gone out of the business. For these reasons it is an opportune time to get other females for laying purposes only, or for pen, or males for future use. To get as fanciers and breeders, a word as to the values of different grades of stock. It is out of place just at this time.

It is fit to win at an average poultry show all the way from \$10 to \$15 apiece. If for an important fixture like the Los Angeles or Chicago show the price is run into five figures. What is generally termed high-grade breeding stock, which will produce standard birds with here and there specimens worthy of a place in the

exhibition room, will bring all the way from \$5 to \$25 for males and \$3 to \$15 for females. Fairly good utility birds, from good strains, but not "up" in the points appreciated by the fancier and expert, can be had from \$1.50 to \$3 for females and \$2.50 to \$5 for males. These are not bargain counter prices, but represent a fair average for birds offered by well-known establishments.

Unless one is personally familiar with all the facts regarding bargain counter offers, it will be found safer on the part of a beginner to secure his foundation stock from a responsible breeder who will start him right with birds of recognized ancestry. On the other hand, those who have not the inclination to keep up the standard of the breed, can afford to take a chance by buying in the open market at "less than cost" prices, with the proviso that they will frequently have to renew the entire flock.

The Moulting Family Flock.

Hens are rather delicate during a rapid moult, and it pays to be careful of them. A warm mash in the morning is a splendid starter for a family flock. It is not easily made well, but pays well when made. All scraps from the kitchen cooking can be saved; all vegetable parings, washed clean, bits of table leavings cut to eatable size, with bones removed that are larger than a bone-cutter would serve, with all fish bones removed, boiled in clean water supplemented with fresh bits of waste milk and meat juices, make a rich mess which should be thickened with best bran to a crumbly state. It should be fed hot and only as much as the poultry will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. It is a dreadful thing to serve a sour mash, or one made of sour food. A sweet mash not eaten will become sour on the feeding board, and the caretaker should remove any mash not eaten within fifteen minutes.

The green feed at noon should consist of a variety of greens cut up to eatable size. Lettuce leaves need no cutting, but should be washed. Alfalfa should be cut. During the moult hens are languid and will try to swallow anything green at noon, if no small bits are on exhibit. Avoid feeding tomatoes one would not eat himself, or any bits of decayed potato, and never serve melon rinds that are not fresh and clean. Do not leave old melon rinds in the run or hens will peck them. It is an awful mistake to dump the cook's waste in the poultry run any time of the year.

While hens are so thinly clothed and our nights are cool, the night feed should have some cracked corn in it. Corn is a heat maker as it digests, and keeps a night furnace going longer than wheat. To keep hens warm at night is not as easily done in any other way.

Poultry for the Boys.

With the present agitation for school gardening and home economics, it might be well to remember that poultry makes quite as strong an appeal to the young as the kitchen garden, and in some cases prove much more interesting and attractive. When children, and more especially boys, arrive at the age of discretion and judgment, the care of a small flock of pure-bred fowl will not only keep them off the street and out of mischief, but prove a source of pleasure as well as profit. The care of fowls not only has an educational value, but helps to develop a kindly fellow feeling for all living creatures. The ownership of even a small flock will afford opportunity for the youth to gain some practical experience. Of course the best results are to be obtained where the parents have an interest in and a knowledge of poultry culture which will enable them to act as guide and adviser. Now that the summer vacation is on, start the boy with a few birds. The expense for yarding and housing need not be heavy. By utilizing the kitchen waste the upkeep of a few hens can be reduced to a minimum, and if intelligence is shown in their management, a family should harvest all of its own hen fruit. To sustain the boy's interest he should have the profits of his flock in real money.

What are the Figures in California?

According to figures supplied by H. L. Kempster, professor of poultry husbandry in the University of Missouri, that State pro-

duces 1,332,000,000 eggs a year. Of this number, 17 per cent., or 226,440,000 eggs are lost through spoilage and breakage. These 226,440,000 eggs would weigh 28,305,000 pounds. They represent 141,525,000 pounds of chicken feed and the output of 2,264,400 hens.

The loss from bad eggs comes about because a single broken or spoiled egg is not considered a great loss. In fact it is so small that it is hardly noticed on the average farm, but it is the total of these broken and bad eggs which causes an annual loss of \$5,661,000 when eggs are selling at 30 cents a dozen.

These bad and broken eggs not only represent a loss of human food but they represent a loss of grain and other feeds which the country can ill afford, especially at this time of national food shortage. We presume that relatively California suffers a similar loss, and that, too, for the same reasons.

A Time to Grow Poultry Meat.

The comparative low price of hen fruit has naturally directed attention to the production of a better grade of carcass. In California this division of poultry culture has never attracted the attention its importance merits. Beyond getting rid of surplus males and unprofitable females, the brain, brawn and bank of the California poultry industry has been expended on egg production. The result has been that chicken meat, as compared to beef, pork and mutton, is a somewhat negligible quantity in the average home, restaurant and hotel. That it is not more popular is due quite as much, however, to an average inferior quality as it is to the want of a good market. The production of poultry meat in the way it was grown and prepared in England, France and Belgium before the war is practically an unknown art to the average American poultryman. In the East a few of the larger packing-houses have established fattening stations, but beyond this there is no continuous effort to produce a prime article of broilers, fryers and roasters. In Petaluma, the center of possibly 2,000,000 head of fowl, the only excuse for table birds is the elimination of the surplus males and undesirable females. Possibly prevailing conditions (high feed cost and low prices for eggs) will stimulate an interest in the meat breeds. The egg breeds do not make the best of carcass; to be sure they are edible, but do not carry the thickness of flesh that renders chicken meat good eating and affords a quantity that will really be worth while. It is our conviction that the meat breeds are to occupy a much larger place in our rural economy than has been accorded them in the past. When we consider that Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Houdans, Brahmas and Rhode Island Reds are also good egg varieties, there is every reason why they should be more largely bred, and their table qualities exploited. The Leghorn is a splendid fowl for eggs, but for meat there are others of larger and better value. And since an increase of food production just now is a national demand, it is opportune for the breeders of American and English birds to push their favorites.

In Caring for Poultry Remember:

That sunflower seed, being a laxative, should be fed moderately; nevertheless it is good at molting time as it gives luster to the new growing feathers.

That baldness, white comb, scurvy or itch are due to foul, damp, dark houses and also overcrowding. Plenty of sunshine, pure air and room to turn round in are conditions that stand for robust and producing hens.

That alfalfa should be cut into about half-inch lengths when fed to fowl in confinement. Feed what they will eat up clean in fifteen to twenty minutes. In this way all waste is avoided.

That the hen cannot live on wheat alone—she must have variety in grain foods, some animal food, plenty of green stuff, and grit, oyster shell and lots of pure water. Do your birds enjoy all this?

That the essential food for a sitting hen is whole corn, some greenery, sharp grit and plenty of water. Sitting on an egg is a warm business, hence the corn ration.

That a single breed is to be preferred to several. In the first place it yields a uniform product; secondly, the entire flock can be given the same treatment; and thirdly,

[23]

it is more impressive to buyers of foundation and breeding stock.

That (to quote the Petaluma Poultry Journal) there is such a thing as going to extremes in egg production. To have the flock average 200 eggs a year may be crossing the border to danger. A hen, like a man, cannot stand overwork. To average 200 eggs would mean that every hen had to work at high pressure, and not every hen would be able to stand the strain. Phenomenal stunts may be good advertisements in a sense—but in the long run mean poor business.

That onions are enjoyed by fowl and also have some medicinal value as a preventive of colds; they should, however, not be given too liberally to laying hens as they are quite apt to affect the flavor of their eggs.

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## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning

Literary Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Market.

Fact and Comment.

Markets.

tion-wide campaign to raise munition-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to



# ORCHARD AND FARM—RANCHO AND RANGE

Potash in Fertilizers and Plants. — By Thos. G. Wallace.

CONSIDERABLE diversity of opinion prevails upon the question of the necessity of using potash as a fertilizer, for fruit trees at least, in the average Southern California soil. The majority of growers seem to have no special opinion on this point, and those who have are for or against its use in accordance with the results of such observation as they have been able to make in using fertilizers. Taking the soils themselves into consideration, in comparison with the amount of potash used by the plants for their wood and fruit growth, chemical analysis suggests that the addition of potash as a fertilizer is superfluous. There are, however, other considerations which must have due weight in the examination of this question. The feeding of plants by the use of factory-prepared foods, in which the aim has been to make them as assimilable by the plants as possible, is an artificial method of nourishing the plant. A careful examination of the experiments, carried on for the purpose of testing fertilizers, has shown that the addition of a small amount of potash has a far greater effect on the action of the fertilizer than the amount of potash in it could realize as a direct plant food.

## The Function of Potash.

This leads to a consideration of the function of potash in the matter of plant feeding with artificial fertilizers. It has been pretty well established that the small amount of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. (ten to twenty pounds to the ton,) of pure potash added to ground bone or tankage increases very greatly their value as a plant feeder. This phenomena occurs in grain fields as well as in orchards, and on lands rich in potash as well as on lands comparatively poor in potash. The addition of larger amounts of potash to these fertilizer materials has proven beneficial in some cases, more especially where the soil was poor in potash or where the crop grown called for a larger amount than the soil yielded. The explanation of this action of potash, from the fertilizer manufacturer's standpoint, seems to be that it assists in making or holding available the other ingredients of the mixture, and, viewing it as a plant nourishment, that it makes them more easily and readily circulated into the plant's system. This is well worth consideration when we are applying fertilizers with a view of getting prompt results from them.

## Potash Makes the Fertilizer "Complete."

Where we apply fertilizers one year to feed the plants for a twelve-month, if the soils are fairly rich in potash, as most Southern California soils admittedly are, the addition of potash to the fertilizer is not so important; but if we desire a prompt action of the fertilizer the addition of a small amount of potash is advisable. Few fertilizer manufacturers encourage the use of much potash in fertilizers, possibly because it is a substance upon which the profit is comparatively light, and there are no chances of picking up cheap lots of it out of season to work off in the trade. Nearly all fertilizer manufacturers, however, advise the use of a little potash, because no fertilizer is "complete" without it.

## Importance of Potash in Plants.

It is more particularly the use of potash in the plant that impresses us with its value. As one of the soluble alkalis, potash not only helps to keep the acid stimulating and exciting ingredients in mild form for circulation, while they are being carried forward to stimulate production, but as ripening progresses the potash returns through the inner circulation of the plant and assists in stiffening the straw and wood to carry the crop weight. If juices and sugars are to be developed in the fruit or tissue of the plants, the alkaline elements forming lime, magnesia, soda and potash must accompany the active working elements to make them harmless as well as digestible. Though we express the food ingredients in fertilizers for plants as "acids" or "alkalis," we really apply them as "ates," as, for instance, phosphoric acid usually as phosphate of lime, sulphuric acid as sulphate of lime (gypsum) and nitric acid as nitrate of soda. In the soil as well these acids form salt "ates" with potash, magnesia and soda.

## Alkalis Affect Shape.

Potash, as far as we know, is the most im-

portant alkali in the metabolism of plants, standing between the extreme hard crystalline tendency of lime, and the high solubility and corrosive properties of the sodas. Next to potash magnesia seems the modifying influence, toning the actions of both the hard basic and soft saline substances. It is hard to understand that the shape of both wood and fruit formation is influenced by the alkalis, and while this is modified by the character of the plant, yet it is such a substantial fact that it is worth noting when we come to consider the special fertilization of our plants. Having chosen a type of plant for the shape of its fruitage, among other valuable points, it is important to us that we preserve its characteristics, and in fertilizing we should use the substances least likely to cause unwelcome changes.

## There is a Limit.

There is such a thing as overdosing plants with potash, and its effect seems to be somewhat the same as soda, lime and magnesia in retarding growth and development. While without potash translocation of the starches and albumenoids is sluggish, and development of the plants and fruits slow, yet with an oversupply of any of the alkaline mineral substances the cells of the plant become encysted and clogged, until circulation of anything of a higher consistency than water seems to become arrested. The result is then a drying-up or hardening of the part, which loses its elasticity and growth, and even a general condition throughout the plant of stunting and twig drying. Without this great aid to the translocation, parts of the plants starve, while with an overdose they go to sleep. The most glaring example of this is found on soils too rich in lime, on which the trees become stunted and odd shaped, and on examination their cells are found to be lined with encysted lime, like the coating found in a tea kettle or steam boiler from the use of hard water. The action of potash, soda and magnesia is similar, and while softer and more soluble than lime they can penetrate and clog finer cell walls. It is well known, however, that the want of lime as surely prevents the development of a plant as the excess feeding does. I do not think there is any serious danger, even in Southern California, where immense crops call for heavy fertilization, of any harm being done by the use of potash, as it would make too expensive the fertilization of the land to use it in important excess. The question for the grower to consider is, "Can I wait for the nitrogen and phosphoric acid materials I am using to become amalgamated with the potash of the soil; or do I require such prompt action from the fertilizers used that a little potash must be added to make them more quickly assimilable to the plants."

## Water Controls Production.

A poor soil requires 25 per cent. more water to produce corn than a rich soil, and corn in a very poor soil may need as much as 100 per cent. more water in the soil. The bulk of the dry matter in the plant is taken from the atmosphere, but it requires 260 pounds of water from the soil by way of the root for each pound of dry matter produced. In dry hot weather the transpiration of water from the leaf surface equals about 35 to 40 per cent. of the moisture contained in the leaf area, which composes practically the evaporation part of the plant. Reducing the water supply in the soil below the optimum may reduce the stalk yield over one-third, while the grain yield may suffer over one-quarter, principally because the plant cannot form dry matter without a steady and sufficient water supply at the roots.

## Planting Corn.

It is best to give corn plenty of room to put out lateral roots, so that the rows should be from three feet to three feet six inches apart, and the plants eight inches to even two feet apart in the rows. It does not pay to grow anything between the rows, particularly peas or any plants that use much nitrogen, and which reduce the nitrogen supply for the corn. Tests of this point have shown that both the corn plants and the pea plants suffer when they are grown together. In growing corn by the hill method the hills should be forty-two inches apart both ways, with about three plants to the hill. The ob-

ject of this is partly to facilitate cultivation both ways of the field and partly to allow full growth of a large lateral rooting which needs plenty of water and food. These lateral roots act also as bracing stays for the plant to withstand wind pressure, and cultivation over them to conserve moisture should not be deep enough to disturb or break them.

## FIELD NOTES.

Discing can take the place of plowing if done in the autumn, and fall discing is better than spring plowing.

While alfalfa is admitted as the best and most profitable soiling crop in milk and butter production, it is a more expensive feeding plan than either silage or pasture feeding.

The value of the dry bean as a stock feed is said to be 1650 pounds after extracting thirty-two gallons of oil to the ton. The waste is put down as only 120 pounds of trash and moisture.

Comparison of the germination of wheat grains has shown the seed of the sixth row in the spike to be the most fertile, and lessened germination is found in the grains towards the base and towards the apex.

If a soil is acid the best results cannot be obtained with alfalfa and other legumes until it is limed. Inoculation of such a soil should always be accompanied by lime application, as otherwise the process of inoculation will not be fully successful, and in a few years its benefit will disappear.

In broadcast seeded wheat fields the use of sulphuric acid spray for destroying weeds has been found both effective and economical in that it increased the yield of wheat, and as well, it is efficient in the controlling of foot rot. The sulphuric acid is used at a strength of 60°B. in a solution of 10 per cent. by volume and at the rate of about one hundred gallons per acre.

While potatoes form an important service in the balance for food, they are not safe for exclusive or one-third ration. A study was made among a community of Polish people who had subsisted upon practically nothing but potatoes for several months. The people showed symptoms of heart disease, dropsy and general inanition.

The first cause of ugly shaped potatoes with outgrowths is too much water in the ground, but if these badly formed tubers are used for seed there is a liability to like producing like, and a sort of heredity is set up which may take several seasons to eradicate, even under the best soil and moisture conditions. Smooth regular-shaped seed potatoes will produce the best potatoes with the highest starch content.

Dry farming if properly handled pays well. If you have a piece of land to which you cannot supply water, and it shows a good natural growth, preferably of sage brush, and the local rainfall is not less than 12 inches annually, you have a good prospect for dry farming. Deep plowing and thorough cultivation are necessary to conserve the moisture, and as well the land should be fallowed every year. The new land should be plowed and summer fallowed before using.

In the attempts to produce superior strains of alfalfa, much is expected from hybridization with the yellow-flowered alfalfa. The yellow-flowered variety, called *Melleotus falcata*, has not been cultivated as religiously as the *Melleotus sativa*, which is the common cultivated clover of the meadows. It has flourished as a wild grass over the most of Europe and Western Asia, and is now being cultivated to some extent in India, Southeastern Russia and Chinese Turkestan. It seems to flourish at about all elevations and in most any soil and climate. It is found below sea level and on the mountains 13,000 feet high. It was introduced into America in 1897, according to record. Some strains of it grow low and are only fit for pasture, but some stand erect for hay. While it does not rival the common alfalfa, it has some valuable qualities that

introduced by hybridization with the *leotus sativa* promise to make superior alfalfa.

Among apple growers rosetts and back are pretty well known as defects affecting both tree and fruit. Cankers, drouth-spot are kindred diseases, while attacking the fruit only, among the other troubles so closely that they may be considered associated, if not the same. The weight of evidence shows that this trouble arises from insufficient moisture and its attendant conditions. Primarily water storage is at the root, but when the wood becomes affected with the disease it may fail to transmit water rapidly enough to the leaves to supply both leaves and fruit, and as has been often shown, the sufferer at the expense of the leaves. The most promising system for controlling these diseases is the deep, rich mulching of the soil, and leguminous cover-crops seems to meet the case well.

Extensive tests have been made of "vegetable" ivory meal, which is a product of the tagua nut, also known as commerce as Corosco nut, which are used in the manufacture of buttons and other fruit products. The tagua nut is a fruit product of a palm-like plant called *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which is hard and ivory-like that articles made from it can scarcely be distinguished from ivory. The meal of this nut has been found so nutritious that in cattle-feeding has almost taken the place of corn meal, especially for milk production. Its nutritive value has been determined as large calories per pound, which compares favorably with corn meal, sugar and starch. The protein is about 5 per cent., the fat .92 per cent., with a nitrogenous extract of about 75 per cent.

In the District of Columbia they have a new insect enemy to the peach, which is new in America as far as yet known. It seems to have originated in Japan, and species has been reared from a specimen found on pears received from Japan. The technical name of this new pest is *resla molesta*. It has been under observation for four or five years. The caterpillars attack the twigs of the cherry and peach, but their greatest damage seems to be the peach fruit, which they attack while quite green, eating through the skin at or near the point of attachment to the fruit stem; but if the fruit is ripe when nearly ripe it will generally be hanging, unless some other insect is doing the injury can scarcely be detected from that of the peach-twig borer. The insect hibernates in full-grown condition in silken cocoons, which are found in the spring. There are two broods of larvae each year.

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Soil

Does not come from Sicily the chief crop is sour lemons.

may be reduced to powder in a barrel or other receptacle with wood ashes and keeping moist for months.

placed at reasonable distance in good soil, and fairly watered, will be more free from pests or diseases than those less favorably situated.

kind of dip or other treatment has been found effective against the dry rot of gladiolus bulbs. Change the soil with good care, has proved beneficial to the writer.

gum, sour gum and black gum are not suited to California climate. They are swamp trees.

deadly nightshade of Europe, *Atropa belladonna*, is one of the most persistent weeds that is known and will persist in about ruins and neglected places, though they had had a hand in the destruction.

The Madonna lily is splendidly associated with the highest art of man and appears in many famous pictures of the Virgin, by Raphael, Rossetti and others. It is strikingly shown in Lippi's "Coronation of the Virgin."

California will some day come to build rock gardens. In some countries, not only in England, and on entirely different lines, rock gardens are part of every place, and one of the principal features.

another phase of gardening we shall have the country mellow with age and that more plants of a kind, yet fewer kinds. A division of a garden given up to such a purpose would be of unusual interest and attraction.

now being taken up should not be hastily dried. Better far to place them in a mass of sand and protect them from air and heat. They then go through a ripening process much as they would do in the original soil without watering.

do not despair of annuals and perennials for there are many kinds of that may still be planted and produce this season. Any seedman will give a list of a score of annual seeds which will yield blossoms freely before cold weather comes.

the best way to grow dahlias is not to tie them in stakes, but to repeatedly pinch off the leaders or terminal growths, making them expand into a grand bushy growth, supporting and so vigorous that it becomes a mass of fine large blooms of good color on strong stiff stems.

all privets for hedges none of the late introductions are as good as the old Ligustrum vulgare. It has smaller leaves and is evergreen than those in common here. It is known locally as English privet and the small-leaved type has no superior.

the sorbus or mountain ash family are showy members that are grown for ornament alone and in some countries the berries are used for jellies or preserves, being allied to the apples of commerce, and also comparable only to crab or thorn.

"Lily of France," the true "flower of France," is *Iris Florentina*. Placed upon shields, coats of arms, etc., it has been the symbol of a lost cause, and is now used as a national emblem has been perpetuated.

A correspondent sent in for identification, a branch of a tree claimed to be a eucalypt, which proved to be *Syncarpia laurifolia*, Possum-bark tree, also from Australia. It is not common but occasional in local gardens.

**The San Diego Army & Navy Academy**

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## D RANGE

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nect hibernates in full-grown lar-  
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of larvae each year.

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## VALUABLE INFORMATION IN A NUTSHELL

Soil and Plant Wisdom in Paragraphs. By Ernest Brauntton.

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tree, also from Australia. It  
occasional in local gar-

dens, as is angophora. Both these trees  
closely resemble the eucalypts.

The common brake fern found over all  
of California in thickets contains splendid  
fertilizer. The ash is very heavy with pot-  
ash, which is quite caustic, so should be  
applied with caution or be first diluted. As  
a mulch or buried in the garden soil the  
bracken is of still greater value.

The asphyxiating and tear-producing gas  
used by the Germans in the present war  
are said to be manufactured from the seeds of  
a species of Sabadilla belonging to the lily  
family and native to Venezuela. Uncle Sam  
has seeds of the plant at Washington and  
one less harmful species is native to Texas.

While the present is largely a period of  
rest for gardening, it is one that tries the  
souls of plants as well as the souls and soles  
of mankind. Plants that will live and thrive  
from now until rains come, without serious  
deterioration, should be hailed with joy.  
Such are the plants for the true California  
garden.

Plant dealers have of late too much  
illustrated their catalogues with illustra-  
tions of individual flowers, or bunches of  
flowers, as though we all were florists, or  
desired flowers only for the house. In this  
phase of illustrating the Japanese are far  
ahead of us, for they show the uses of the  
plant in the garden. So, too, shall we,  
when we become less of florist and more of  
gardener.

There is a plant of the pink or carnation  
family, native to Japan, that thrives in al-  
most any climate under the staggering bot-  
anical name of Krascheninnikowia Maxi-  
mowicziana. In spite of this it is a sweet  
scented flower, all of which calls to mind  
the old saying: "A rose by any other name  
would smell as sweet."

No other treatment shortens the life of  
a garden hose to compare with dragging it  
around corners, stakes and other obstruc-  
tions when at full length. Every hard pull  
breaks fibers and induces "breaks" or leaks  
in all parts. You should carry your hoses,  
hose and half-hose whenever and wherever  
there is need of transportation.

In these piping times of peas, we may  
grow vines with edible fruits, not melons,  
chayotes and the like, but vines bearing  
beautiful flowers followed by fruits of use  
to every housewife. Let us begin with pas-  
sion vines, with large and beautiful blos-  
soms. Two species at least have large  
fruits of good value.

It has been found that land left bare lost  
sixty-five pounds of nitrogen through the  
drainage water, worth 20 cents a pound.  
This shows that it would be much more  
profitable to grow a crop. In gardens  
where the soil is richer than in fields this  
loss might easily run above 100 pounds of  
nitrogen per acre.

"Shakespeare" gardens should contain  
only such plants as are mentioned in  
Shakespeare's works. These range from  
apricot trees (apricock) down to the lowly  
pansy, with columbine, crocus and rue. It  
should be nearly square, formal in design,  
with a sundial and a place in center with  
rough stone flagging.

One of the most flagrant cases of the mis-  
use of a name is when syringa is applied to  
philadelphus. Syringa is the scientific  
name of the lilac and should never be  
applied to philadelphus. There is no reason for  
it and no one knows who first made the  
blunder, yet even well posted plantsmen  
assist in perpetuating it.

Bordeaux mixture for spraying garden  
plants may be made with copper sulphate  
(bluestone) 1 pound; quicklime, 1 pound;  
water, 12 gallons. Dissolve bluestone by  
suspending in bag in a gallon of water in  
a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake lime  
and add gallon of water to make a "milk."  
Pour bluestone into barrel and add enough  
to make about five gallons. Strain milk  
into barrel and stir well. If not for use at

once keep bluestone and milk separate un-  
til needed.

A potato is but a greatly modified stem  
for in the skin the corky layer of bark is  
easily traced, the cellular tissue just be-  
neath is well developed, but the pith, being  
buried in the earth and supported by it has  
no need of tensile strength or stiffness and  
has therefore lost it. Even the eye of a po-  
tato may discern this fact.

Bacon wrote that "the breath of flowers  
is far sweeter in the air than in the hand,"  
yet too many cannot smell a flower until  
they have plucked it. This shows a la-  
mentable lack of appreciation and a dis-  
torted taste. When shall we come to really  
love flowers as inmates of our gardens  
rather than as gross material in quantity,  
to be stuffed into showy, glaring vases?

A correspondent writes to ask what is  
the best soil and the best fertilizer for  
gladioli. After many years' experience and  
observation we can only say that "glads"  
do well in all soils; have seen fine ones  
in adobe, but lighter soils are better. Get  
a special potato fertilizer for the commer-  
cial or concentrated food. Wood ashes and  
well-rotted stable manure are what the writ-  
er mainly relies upon.

It is interesting to study the flora and  
fauna of islands. Beginning with Australia,  
the king of them all, the native plants  
there are seldom found elsewhere. In Ha-  
waii 78 per cent. are not found in any  
other land; the island of Juan Fernandez  
(Robinson Crusoe's) the per cent. is 65;  
and on our own Santa Catalina and other  
channel islands the percentage of plants  
found only there is very large.

Cultivation and irrigation of gladioli, in  
rows or otherwise disposed, are not neces-  
sary to good results. The writer prefers  
covering beds with four inches of good  
stable manure after planting. Keep fairly  
wetted and allow plants to come up through  
mulch. No weeds can grow, no soil bake,  
no cultivation is needed, and watering may  
be done by flooding or heavy sprinkling.

More flowering shrubs should be used in  
all gardens. There is pleasant allurements  
in any garden where one may wander along  
paths carefully aligned with shrubs large  
and small, now almost beneath your feet  
and again above your head, all sending  
out perfume or, at any rate, bright with  
blossom. All these bespeak permanence,  
for shrubs may not, like annuals and per-  
ennials, be moved or discarded at will.  
They suggest repose.

Why should a tree have either opposite  
or alternate leaves entirely and what dif-  
ference does it make in the growth of the  
tree? Among trees native to the United  
States but three families have opposite  
leaves, the ashes, the maples, and the horse  
chestnuts. As mature trees they do not  
differ in appearance from the great number  
of alternate-leaved trees. Why is this so,  
or why should a few have opposite leaves  
and branches?

Some members of the great bean family  
are poisonous in all or some parts, and Un-  
cle Sam now warns us that a poisonous  
pole bean of the lima type is now being  
sent from India to the United States by  
way of Canada. They closely resemble the  
ordinary navy bean except they are light  
yellow in color and have fine but distinct  
radiating passing outward from the eye.  
They contain hydrocyanic acid in amounts  
dangerous to health.

It is generally conceded that hairiness,  
wooliness or down on leaves is more com-  
mon with desert or sun-loving plants and  
that such covering is a protection against  
rapid evaporation through the stomata or  
pores of the leaves. If this is the sole intent  
and purpose why are some seacoast and  
shade-loving plants also so provided? In  
South American cocos palms, growing under  
similar conditions, one may have a perfectly  
smooth spathe and another be covered with  
wool a half-inch thick.

The house and garden should be all part  
of one design, of which the house is the

[25]

center and chief attraction, as it should  
dominate yet be explanatory or interpretive  
of the garden. The strictest formality  
should be closest to the house, thereby keep-  
ing harmonious relations between garden de-  
sign and house design. The more natural  
effects should be farthest from the dwelling.

The first car of deciduous fruit to leave  
Tulare county this season and one of the  
first from the State, brought in a net revenue  
of \$3000. The fruit was a mixed car of  
plums, apricots and peaches.

It has been noticed that leaves of some  
plants, iris for example, are two-ranked and  
so stand that they are broadside to the  
morning sun and edgewise to the noonday  
sun. Some trees so dispose their leaves or  
phyllodes, while sunflowers turn with the  
sun, keeping their faces turned squarely to  
old Sol during the heat of the day.

Garden owners should remember that top  
crops, or those that grow above ground,  
usually need nitrogen almost exclusively and  
the more luxuriant they are the more nitro-  
gen they use. Underground crops, as bulbs,  
tubers, etc., use the other elements in  
greater proportion, especially potash, and  
these facts should be considered in garden  
fertilization.

Odor is given flowers to attract insects,  
it may be, but bright colors are not, as it  
is conceded that insects are very near-  
sighted and can make out objects clearly  
but six feet away and scientists state that  
bees, wasps and hornets can see but two  
feet clearly. When a boy the writer knows  
they could see his two feet clearly at least  
a hundred feet away, also the remainder of  
his body was clearly discerned at the same  
"respectable" distance.

No other manures have such a lasting  
value as stable manures. A field in England  
was manured for twenty years and then  
tilled without manure for twenty years, the  
same crops being grown. While the soil  
ranged lower in fertility each year, the de-  
cline was less rapid than on plots to which  
various other fertilizers were applied and  
denied in like manner. Well rotted stable  
manure is the best of all substances to  
apply to gardens.

## The Japanese "Maru."

[Mobile Register:] The word "Maru," at-  
tached to the name of every Japanese mer-  
chant ship and commonly accepted as mean-  
ing "ship," has no especial meaning, accord-  
ing to Capt. Takeshima, of the Japanese  
steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured  
and released by a German raider in the  
South Atlantic. Capt. Takeshima said that  
the word is the survival of a Japanese cus-  
tom centuries old. He explained the origin  
as follows: "There are two opinions as to  
how the custom originated. One of the  
stories, which I believe is the correct one,  
is that in ancient times the Japanese at-  
tached 'maru' to the name of anything  
precious or highly prized, as a sword or a  
baby. It was first applied to a ship's name  
about 2000 years ago, when the Empress  
Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She  
added the word to the name of the ship that  
transported the troops to Korea. Ever since  
then 'maru' has been part of the name of  
every steamship or sailing vessel. It is  
never used with the name of a warship."

[Boston Transcript:] Victim: He done  
me out of \$10, judge.

Judge: Release the prisoner. The act  
charged against him is grammatically impos-  
sible. Call the next case.

SEEDS, PLANTS  
Morris & Snow Seed Co.

439 So. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
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THOMPSON  
ADJUSTABLE HEADS

For Permanent Lawn Systems  
Each head can be easily adjusted to give  
a desired amount of water. Cost little  
to install. Durable. Make system ef-  
ficient. Save water. Write for folder on  
sprinklers. THOMPSON MFG. CO.,  
Eighty Street and Santa Fe Avenue.

## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred  
Thousand Troops in France Before September Next

ing that fixed the order of military  
liability of 10,000,000 registrants,  
the tally sheets had been compared  
and corrected before dark tonight  
and the master list was in the hands  
of the printer. Copies will be mailed  
to local exemption boards beginning

tion-wide campaign to raise million-dollar  
fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

WASHINGTON. The food bill was  
passed by the Senate and will go into  
conference with a committee of the  
House.

President Wilson promises to take a  
hand the coming week to put an end to

Library Notes.

Classified Advertising.

Directory.

News: Fact and Comment.

Markets.



# CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS THE HUMA

Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

## Let Them Come.

THE first arrivals of summer visitors to Southern California were announced during the first week of July. This favored section is becoming known to the world at large as a summer resort quite as attractive in the burning heat of the East as it is for a winter resort from hyperborean blasts that sweep the Middle West plains. There is probably no other spot on earth so favored climatically as this beautiful Southland. Here stretch hundreds of miles of the most attractive sea beaches on the globe where sands glisten white under the sun and waves wash headland and beach with their cooling waters, while from the measureless Pacific sweep in refreshing breezes every hour of every day in the year. Inland lie mountain heights pineclad and snowcapped, down which purling waters tumble over rocks, fall in cascades, and run in quiet reaches where the trout lie under the shadows of the rocks. These streams are dotted along their banks with innumerable flowering plants. These eastern tourists will find this country just to their taste every summer day they stay here. On the second Sunday in July a mere slip of a girl from Michigan went down to Santa Monica, and taking her first lessons in angling pulled out at one full swoop a halibut weighing twenty-four pounds, and at the same time took three herring on other hooks on her line. You can't beat that anywhere in the world.

## City of Magic Wealth.

THE end of June is the end of the fiscal year, a period when everybody takes account of business. The banks of Los Angeles show for the six months from January 1 a wonderful increase in clearings. March touched high-water mark, with a total of \$128,434,096.47. June did nearly as well, with clearings amounting to \$126,193,156.73, an increase of \$23,250,000 over the same period of 1916. The total for the six months of 1917 amounted to \$775,544,114.55, compared with \$610,353,231.38 for the first half of 1916. According to the clearinghouse secretary, the deposits in the banks of Los Angeles during the fiscal year amounted to more than \$246,000,000, compared with \$202,000,000 a year ago, and \$175,000,000 in 1915. During the first few days of July about \$6,000,000 was distributed in Los Angeles by banks and corporations in the way of interest and dividends. One bank, the Security Trust and Savings Bank, led all the others in disbursements, with \$850,000. The Los Angeles Stock Exchange reports the best half-year's business in the history of the institution. From January 1 to June 30 a total of 5,791,117 shares of stock changed hands, valued at \$11,426,680.59, representing a value of 120 per cent. more than in 1916. The total collections for Federal account in the district in the year ended June 30 amounted to \$4,651,601.96, compared with \$2,577,197.01 in the previous year. Business for the fiscal year in exports amounted to \$5,649,402, compared with \$3,191,358 in the previous year. Imports increased from \$4,175,200 to \$6,517,904. Collections at the postoffice show an increase of over \$216,828.66 over the previous twelve months. The total collections at the postoffice for the year amounted to \$2,530,577.95. It is held by expert statisticians that the measure of the increase in the postoffice in any city is about the same as the increase in population. The building in the city for the year amounted to a value of \$18,937,484, against \$13,378,894 for the previous year.

## Arizona Crop Conditions.

THE warm summer weather is having an excellent effect on the crops in Salt River Valley, Arizona. The cotton crop was somewhat retarded by the late spring, but was stimulated in growth by the warm weather and promises a heavier crop than last year. The cotton grown in this valley is all of the Egyptian variety, and the growers expect a bale an acre.

There is a great scarcity of labor in Arizona, and the girls are working on the farms. Two girls cut 160 acres of alfalfa, and a woman plowed fifty acres of potato land, driving a four-horse gang plow. The farmers are calling for 1000 additional hands, and are offering \$3 a day and board. High school boys have just finished hoeing 1000 acres of cotton, and earned \$2 a day. A Glendale rancher from twenty-two acres

of land has marketed potatoes with a gross income of \$10,700. This happy rancher estimates his net profit at \$400 an acre.

## The Iron Industry.

FOR years Southern California has been waiting for the time to come when the vast iron deposits in the section might be profitably developed. The war has raised the price of metal so much that now seems the opportune time, therefore Capt. Kadellian F. Hand of Los Angeles, with 400 acres of rich iron ore near Bagdad, is moving to develop the mine. There is plenty of limestone in the Cajon Pass, and a smelter using oil as fuel is to be erected near San Bernardino. The contract calls for the erection of fifty stacks within two years, with a capacity of 2000 tons a day.

## Of Course They Will.

WHEN beautiful Ojai and all the valley around was swept by fire in June, the Foothills Hotel went up in smoke, with a loss of \$30,000. But things like this do not quench the spirit of Californians, as shown by the action of the Ojai Improvement Company, which at a recent meeting decided to build a new hotel to cost \$75,000.

## Building Active at El Centro.

EL CENTRO and all the other towns in the Imperial Valley are growing as fast as a melon stalk in these warm summer days. For six months of the current year the increase in cost of building at this town showed a gain of more than 200 per cent. over the same period in the previous year. During the six months the buildings put up cost \$110,035. From this part of California goes up in chorus with all other sections a great cry for labor. So pressing is the need of farm hands that the people of El Centro have raised nearly \$8000 to create an agency to bring in 7000 farm hands to harvest the fall crops of cotton and milo maize.

## Wise Pigeons.

THE old Fort Homing Club of Fort Wayne, Ind., ambitious to test the quality of homing pigeons, sent a bunch of the birds to the police station in Los Angeles to be released for a flight home. These birds are like the virgins at the marriage feast in the Bible—some were wise and some were foolish. The foolish ones kept right on their way toward their home in the Hoosier State. The wise ones, having had a taste of the Southern California climate, refused absolutely to leave this delightful country. Two attempts were made to get these wise birds to return home, but on each occasion they returned to their places at the police station in Los Angeles.

## Good Work by Senator Phelan.

CALIFORNIA'S senior Senator, James D. Phelan, did good work at Washington the other day when he induced the Senate to reduce the wine taxes in the war revenue bill. The bill contained provisions taxing brandy for fortifying sweet wines at \$1.15 a gallon, and a tax on wine of 30 cents a gallon. By the Phelan amendment the tax on brandy is reduced to 20 cents a gallon, while the tax on wines is 6 cents on dry wines and 20 cents on sweet wines. This is one of the industries in California that is not quite a gold mine.

## Thoroughbreds for Owensmouth.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was noted at Boston, right under the shadow of Bunker Hill, by the shipment of seventy-five pure-blood Guernseys by Wells-Fargo express and billed to the Elliot-Brant ranch at Owensmouth in San Fernando Valley. These pure-blood Guernseys are valued at \$50,000. Some of these cattle cost \$1000 apiece, and will make a valuable addition to a herd already considered one of the best in the country.

## Preserving Landmarks.

IT IS interesting to learn that eighty acres of land have been added to the El Moro national monument in Western New Mexico to preserve a ruin recently discovered at that spot. The spot was a camping place for the Spanish explorers for three centuries. Simultaneously with this news came the celebration of the restoration of the Santa Ynez mission in Santa Barbara county. We are a new country where relics and

landmarks of the past are not plentiful. They are a distinct asset which every one should preserve carefully.

## Saving Cull Fruit.

FIFTY growers of deciduous fruits at Pomona have held a meeting to discuss ways and means for saving the cull fruit heretofore thrown onto the dump. They propose to conduct a drying yard at a central point in the valley, and expect to save from 400 to 500 tons of fruit this fall for the canneries.

## Immense Raisin Shipments.

FOR the first five months of the current year raisin shipments from California were 45 per cent. greater than the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments in May were 64 per cent. greater than the corresponding month last year. Shipments for the five months of the year amounted to a little more than 23,000 tons.

## Plethoric County Treasury.

IT WAS concluded the other day to count the cash in the vaults of the county treasury of Los Angeles. There was found on hand \$3,636,233.72, about \$1,000,000 represented by loans to banks, the gold in the vaults contained in 242 bags of \$10,000 each, amounting to \$2,420,000. Every bit of this money was in specie, and the counters undid every roll down to nickels and cents.

## My, What a Change!

AT HANFORD in Kings county on the Fourth of July, 15,000 residents of the county gathered to celebrate the day. One of the notable features of the event was a seventy-five-mile automobile race participated in by seven cars. A Dodge car took the prize in one hour, twenty-two minutes and twenty seconds. This would make the people who lived in that valley twenty-five to fifty years ago open their eyes if they could see it. Fifty years ago there were not so many persons in the whole valley. The old lumbering stage coaches with four or six horses attached were put to their best to make six to ten miles an hour on the roads of that early day.

## Great Quest for Oil.

E. L. DOHENY is one of the oil kings of America. With the great demand ruling for oil drills are boring into every part of the State in search of the oleaginous deposit. Mr. Doheny is one of the most active seekers for petroleum in the country. He is reported to have leased large tracts of land on Boyle Heights, Montebello, and eastward to Monterey Pass, and still farther east to the Pasadena sewer farm. There is a good prospect of getting oil in the field which is surrounded on all sides by producing territory. The Standard has a big well at Montebello, and just across the San Gabriel River the Central Oil Company of Whittier is about to start a test well on a tract of 2200 acres.

## Let Tropico In.

A PETITION signed by 453 electors has been presented to the Trustees of Tropico asking for consolidation with Los Angeles. A Los Angeles-Tropico Consolidation Club was organized June 11, and the petition was the first fruit of their efforts.

## Decision Good for Long Beach.

LONG BEACH some time ago voted a bond issue of \$300,000. The election carried, but the matter was taken into the courts by some objectors. The Supreme Court of the State the other day handed down a decision upholding the legality of the bond issue. This decision was immediately followed by the closing of an option on a ten-acre site on the main channel of the Long Beach Inner Harbor by the Merchants' Marine Construction Company with the intention of establishing a shipbuilding plant to cost \$500,000. This will make the third big Long Beach shipyard.

## No Need of Idleness.

THE man in Southern California who is out of employment has only himself to blame. There are two or three jobs awaiting every willing pair of hands. The public employment bureau of the Los Angeles district for the fiscal year ended June 30 has made a report showing that the bu-

reau filled nearly 55,000 positions during the year, nearly 20,000 of them permanent. They have sent men to Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and away as Russia. In this last instance a mine manager was placed at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

## Big Irrigation Project.

ACENTLY at the county seat of the county for the purpose of forming an irrigation district comprising 20,000 to 30,000 acres. The plan includes a large store waters of the San Joaquin and Chowchilla rivers, which will cost \$10,000,000. Cheap electric power work is one of the features of the project.

## War Gardens.

AT GLOBE, Ariz., the Imperial Valley company has been furnishing water to its employees, with water for the garden. It appears to have proved a success. Hundreds of miners and their wives are engaged in the cultivation of vegetables provided by the company. The company spent \$20,000 in preparing a tract of 100 acres for the use of its employees.

## Big Melon.

THE Union Oil Company of California has declared a dividend for the quarter of \$1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share. The dividend of \$2.50 a share is made payable July 20. It means the distribution of \$900,000 by this one corporation to a number of stockholders.

## Far Seaside Visitors.

THE current summer is a busy one for the beaches of California. Much of the problem of the son will go right back into the hands of the owners of the Neptune and Long pleasure piers. Will spend between \$20,000 and \$30,000 during the next few months is a busy time at Long Beach. The State Woolen Mill, holding a contract for \$500,000 from the government, is installing new machinery arriving from East. This involves an outlay of \$100,000.

## What an Irish Recruiting Agent.

DOWN at El Centro on the Independence Day an amusing scene was witnessed. Sweet, and an avowed I.W.W. member, called the army and navy soldier was Fred A. Murphy, a recruiting sergeant, who immediately bare knuckles changed Sweet's mind. His mother wouldn't recognize him, was calling out that he could be a man. Uncle Sam could turn out a raised Murphy's Irish blood. He down the anarchist over and over until he walked away like a dog.

## Prosperous Orange County.

THE assessment rolls of Orange County show an increase of \$1,000,000 in the figures for the previous year. For the current year amount to \$1,000,000. The raise is the biggest ever recorded in the county since the county was organized upon a solid foundation. It shows an increase in value created by the development of the county.

## Buy in San Fernando Valley.

A SYNDICATE of Venturers recently concluded the purchase of 100 acres of land lying along the main channel of the western side of the San Gabriel Valley adjoining Calabasas. The purchase seems to be \$300,000, according to a deed filed with the Title Trust Company.

## Harbor Activity.

WORK has been started on a new pier at Smith's Island, one of the Los Angeles shipbuilding dock company. The building of the pier will cost \$1,000,000. The pier will have a seating capacity of 400. The pier will be a permanent structure. The Canning Company has agreed to erect a sixteen-room building on the pier for the families of its employees.

## Teeth and Bad Health.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., member of the New York State Department of Health, published last summer in the Outlook an article that ought to be republished in every country that deals with the health of the body. It is high time that the general public should know what the significance of diseased teeth really means.

This is what Dr. Nicoll has to say: "The complete disappearance of teeth in the human mouth is the condition toward which the most highly cultivated classes of humanity are drifting. We have already reached a stage on a course that leads to the complete disappearance of teeth in the human mouth in a toothless age in future generations. By the immediate adoption of the most effective and widespread measures of prevention the human tooth can be saved from the fate that has befallen the leg of the whale."

## Teeth and Tabloid Foods Threatened.

Electricity may be saved from the necessity of falling back on a diet of liquids and foods if we today recognize the fact that the welfare of the teeth depends on the welfare of the body as a whole.

## the Dentist Needs to Learn.

Fortunately the medical profession has come to realize that the field of dentistry is not isolated or independent, but is connected at many points with the field of general medicine and surgery. It has been found that the dentist must have a knowledge of the principles of physiology, bacteriology, and chemistry, and it is even more important for the dentist to appreciate the relationship between his profession and that of the physician, surgeon, bacteriologist, chemist and public health official.

## Training Helps Both Professions.

All of the larger dental colleges are now training in bacteriology is now required of the candidate for a degree. He must also take other courses formerly regarded as essential only to the professional training of physicians. Gradually dentists are beginning to have a better appreciation of the relation of modern conditions met with in the mouth to the conditions of abnormal conditions in other parts of the body. Thus, by mutual co-operation between the dentist and the medical practitioner, real progress is being made in the diagnosis and treatment of a number of heretofore obscure maladies which have their origin in the teeth.

## Man's Bad Habits.

Some time now we have known that man's teeth were deteriorating, due to his efforts to care for these important organs, although primitive man and the animals continue to enjoy good teeth. It is any conscious effort on their part toward their dental equipments. We also come to know that many conditions and habits of modern life are responsible for this racial degeneration. Among such causes are the artificial feeding of infants, the prevalence of chronic constipation, the prevalence of adenoids, enlarged tonsils, causing mouth breathing, which in turn produces constantly dry, unbalanced dietary, which contains an unproportion of soft and partly digested food, thereby eliminating the healthful exercise for thorough mastication; and the use of food which should be thoroughly chewed for its complete digestion.

## Disease.

The first stage of Riggs's disease is characterized by a weakening of the resistance of the body, and later by a retraction of the body. These changes are caused by conditions which have not yet been definitely determined, although there is some reason for believing that one of the causative factors may be gout, a deposit of tartar along the gum margins. It must unquestionably be recognized as a local contributing factor in the decay of the healthy teeth and gums serve as a strong protection against the entrance of the germs of disease germs; a weakening of the gums by disease turns what has



# FLOWER THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

## Teeth and Bad Health.

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What Dr. Nicoll has to say:

The complete disappearance of teeth in the mouth is the condition toward which the most highly cultivated classes of people are drifting. We have already reached an age in future generations. The immediate adoption of the most modern and widespread measures of prevention of the human tooth be saved from the fate that has befallen the leg of the whale.

## Tablet Foods Threatened.

Man may be saved from the necessity of eating back on a diet of liquids and solids if we today recognize the fact that the welfare of the teeth depends on the welfare of the body as a whole.

## Dentist Needs to Learn.

Recently the medical profession has begun to realize that the field of dentistry is not isolated or independent, but that at many points the field of general medicine and surgery. It has been found that for physicians and surgeons to have at least a theoretic knowledge of the conditions met with in the dental jaw, but it is even more important for the dentist to appreciate the relationship between his profession and the physician, surgeon, bacteriologist and public health official.

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Any conscious effort on their part to improve their dental equipments. We must come to know that many conditions and habits of modern life are responsible for this racial degeneration.

These courses are the artificial feeding of the young by adenoids and tonsils, causing mouth breathing, which in turn produces constantly dry and unhealthy gums; an improper diet, which contains an unbalanced amount of soft and partly digested food; and the elimination of the healthful food by thorough mastication; and the food which should be thoroughly chewed for complete digestion.

One stage of Riggs's disease is characterized by a weakening of the resistance of the teeth, and later by a retraction of the teeth. These changes are caused by conditions which have not yet been determined, although there is some reason for believing that the retractive factors may be gout, or a deposit of tartar along the teeth. It must unquestionably be recognized as a local contributing factor in the blood, lymph and nerve system. The healthy teeth and gums serve as a protection against the entrance of disease germs; a weakening of the gums by disease turns what has

been a source of protection into a menace to the general health.

"When the bacteria have entered the gums and worked down between these and the teeth, the delicate structure called the periodontal membrane, which attaches the root of the tooth to the socket, is destroyed. Then the tooth becomes loosened in the abscess cavity thus formed, and from this cavity pus and myriads of bacteria escape into the mouth and are swallowed or taken up by the neighboring tissues.

"As a result of much study it was announced a few years ago that the cause of Riggs's disease had been discovered to be endamaba—a low form of animal organism found quite generally in small numbers in the human mouth, but in very large numbers about diseased gums. Later the theory was advanced that the endamaba fed on the great host of bacteria by which they were surrounded, and by digesting those set free certain poisons from the bodies of the bacteria which, taken into the circulatory system, produced symptoms of illness with which Riggs's disease has been observed to be associated. The truth of this interesting theory remains to be established, as well as the actual role played by the endamaba in causing Riggs's disease.

"Assistant Surgeon John S. Ruoff of the United States Public Health Service has recently published a report of the effect of emetin given hypodermically in combination with local treatment of ipecac used on the toothbrush. Notwithstanding the decided effect of this treatment in driving amaba from the mouth, he found that the discontinuance of the treatment for a few weeks or months was followed by the reappearance of amaba in as great numbers as before, and that, furthermore, there was at no time a marked improvement in the Riggs's disease. He concludes that 'emetin is an amebicide but alone it will not cure pyorrhea alveolaris.'

"To sum up, we know a good deal of the conditions under which this disease flourishes, of the symptoms by which it is marked, and of the effect which it has on the human body, but we have not yet discovered a specific treatment for it.

## Two Insidious Diseases.

"Only very recently have we begun to appreciate the very serious danger to health, and even to life itself, which lurks in bad teeth. Two diseases of the teeth in particular have been engaging the special attention of bacteriologists, dentists and physicians during the past few years, because they have learned that these two maladies frequently undermine the general health and even endanger the lives of persons afflicted.

"These are Riggs's disease (pyorrhea alveolaris) and root abscess.

## Preventing and Curing Dental Trouble.

"There is just one moment in your life when your mouth is bacteriologically clean. That is the moment of your birth. During all the remaining years your mouth is a veritable botanical garden of bacteria. Most of these bacteria are harmless. Some are harmless in a healthy mouth, but harmful in varying degrees when concentrated in damaged or dead tissues. Some are the well-known germs of the communicable diseases—pneumonia, diphtheria, tuberculosis and blood poisoning.

## Root Abscess of the Teeth.

"Root abscess is an especially insidious foe of the teeth, for it is generally well under way before it is discovered. Moreover it is known to be associated with a very malignant form of blood poisoning which nearly always proves fatal within a few weeks or months of its inception.

"This deadly malady begins with the destruction of the enamel of the teeth. This is followed by the formation of cavities in the teeth, which permit the entrance of various bacteria into the dental canals, where they cause destruction of the tooth pulp and the formation of a focus of infection at the apex of the tooth. There is little or no warning pain and no external discharge of pus to call attention to it, and it is only by the modern means of the use of the X-ray in diagnosis that the general prevalence of this condition has come to be recognized.

"The organisms which are most frequently

the cause of a general blood-poisoning are called the streptococci. Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell of the University of Minnesota has made cultures from 162 cases of abscess of the root, and found streptococci in 150 cases. Other observers have obtained similar results. The Streptococcus viridans, which is the one found in the blood of the patients suffering from malignant heart disease, is the one most frequently found in cases of root abscess.

## The Teeth as a Source of General Disease.

"In the old days dentists resorted to the extraction forceps as an infallible cure for all ailments of the teeth, and doubtless many teeth which might have been saved were ruthlessly sacrificed. Today forceps have been largely relegated to the scrap heap. Moreover the up-to-date dentist is alive to the danger of bridges and caps which are often but ornamental coverings of imperfectly filled and unsterilized cavities, containing millions of bacteria whose poisonous products are being constantly absorbed, or which are themselves actually migrating throughout the body and setting up distant foci of disease. There is little doubt that a good many morbid physical conditions whose starting points were until recently totally obscure do, in fact, originate in the teeth and surrounding structures. The unhealthy conditions are aggravated and spread by the absorption into the tissues of bacterial products by swallowing or by way of the blood and lymph stream.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if a tooth cavity cannot be made sterile and filled to the very bottom no permanent covering of any kind should be placed over it or within it. It is far better to sacrifice a tooth than health and possibly life.

[Washington Star:] "What does this chap do for a living?" asked the Secret Service man.

"Writes musical comedies."

"Pass him along. He never had anything to do with a plot in his life."

## Bottled at the Spring



## The Water That Isn't Water

"We as a rule are very chary about recommending water, for there are many kinds of good and bad. Mercey was brought to our attention for the first time about three months ago. An old friend of the writer was taken desperately ill—so ill that all despair of his life. The physicians all said operation and gave no promises of his friend ever recovering for he was bedfast and about gone. Some one told him of Mercey Water of which he has been using for three months, and it had certainly worked wonders for him. It is well named Mystery Water. We think it might as well be called the water of Miracles, as it was called by the Indians who came hundreds of miles to drink the wonderful hot spring water that had been touched by the hand of the 'Great Spirit.'

The above was written and published by one of the prominent Los Angeles papers without our knowledge. It is gratuitous and not paid advertising.

**Mercey Water Sales Company**  
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AND HAY FEVER  
Cured Before You Pay.  
I will send you a \$1 bottle of LANE'S TREATMENT on FREE TRIAL. When completely cured send me the \$1. Otherwise, your report cancels charge. Address D. J. LANE, 252 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas.

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Proof Being Given Daily at  
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759 South Hill Street

The handicap of deafness can now be overcome and the working mechanism of the ear again respond to sound vibration by the use of the Little Gem Ear Phone, enabling even those very deaf to easily hear ordinary conversations. Our agency for the Little Gem Ear Phone has proved highly successful, as is evidenced by the daily positive proofs of increased beneficial results that are being obtained by the many we have sold the Little Gem Ear Phone to, and which causes us to most highly recommend its use to all who are afflicted with deafness. Free private demonstration at our office or free home demonstration on request. Ask, or write for booklet, "Cause Thine Ear to Hear," which explains everything. Tell your deaf friends.

**THE SUN DRUG CO., Surgical Store,**  
759 South Hill Street

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Restores vigor and vim to those suffering from rundown conditions, when drugs fail to have any effect.

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If you have Pains or Aches in Side, Back, Stomach or Shoulders, Liver Trouble, Indigestion, Colic, Gas, Bilelessness, Headaches, Constipation, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, call or write for literature. Twenty years in Los Angeles, over 100,000 successfully treated.

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**Are You Suffering from Painful Afflictions of the Feet?**  
Broken-down Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.?

Call on us for relief. There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat feet that are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent. of the cases. The reason is that there are different ligaments in the foot that may be affected and thus cause pain in the various joints. Our Arch Supporters are made by perfect measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every case.

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When Women Led in the Healing Art. Instant relief for any pain, change of life, paralysis, heart, liver, kidneys or any ill, or call and see Diploma of Honor sent by New Jersey State Society. Address Drugless Cure, 303 West Avenue 61, Los Angeles, Cal.

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For the Best Fitting Glasses  
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## SERIOUS FOR ALLIES.

That the United States will not Have Two Hundred Thousand Troops in France Before September Next Year is Asserted by High Authority and Same Source

ing that fixed the order of military liability of 10,000,000 registrants, the tally sheets had been compared and corrected before dark tonight and the master list was in the hands of the printer. Copies will be mailed to local exemption boards beginning not later than Tuesday and

## Reviews; Literary Notes.

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tion-wide campaign to raise million-dollar fund to furnish comforts for soldiers.

**WASHINGTON.** The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

President Wilson promises to take a hand the coming week to put an end to



*For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.*

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday would create a new federal fund to help states and localities pay for the costs of caring for the elderly and disabled.







# Choice Plants for Present Planting

## ANTIRRHINUMS

(SNAPDRAGONS)

A splendid selection of fine, healthy plants in two-inch pots. Planted at the present time will insure an abundant supply of bloom for cut flowers during the months of September, October and November. All colors from pure white to dark red, including yellows, scarlet, etc.

Per Dozen, 50c

## CELOSIA

PYRAMIDAL COXCOMB

There is nothing more showy than a well grown bed of these beautiful, variously colored, tall growing Coxcombs. The colors are exceedingly bright and fresh and occur in all shades from bright yellow to dark crimson. Extra fine strong plants in two-inch pots.

Per Dozen, 50c. Per Hundred, \$3.50

## POLYANTHUS

BUNCH FLOWERED PRIMROSES

Looking forward to an abundance of bloom in your Winter and Spring garden, be sure and plant a bunch or bed of these handsome, hardy subjects. Our stock is no plus ultra in quality. Stems fully a foot high. Immense trusses with a superb range of colors including all shades of yellow, crimson, orange, etc. Extra fine plants in two-inch pots ready for immediate planting out.

Each, 10c. Per Dozen, 75c.

## THREE CHOICE CARNATIONS

We have in stock at the present time several thousand extra fine strong plants, which if put out now will give an abundance of Winter bloom. We can furnish them in the following varieties:

**BELLE WASHINGTON**—An immense flowered bright scarlet, strong, wiry stems. Ideal for cutting purposes. Flowers intensely fragrant, beautifully formed.

Per Dozen \$1.00. Postpaid to any address.

**ROOSEVELT**—Unquestionably the richest of all dark colored varieties. The color is a glorious crimson scarlet. A few flowers in a vase will scent a whole room.

Per Dozen 75c. Postpaid to any address.

**WHITE FAIR MAID**—One of the freest and most beautifully formed of all White Carnations. It is an ideal Winter bloomer. Petals deeply fringed. Color snowy white.

Per Dozen 75c. Postpaid to any address.

## LANTANAS

A SUPERB NOVELTY

A choice collection of standard dwarf sorts. Lantanas make ideal edging plants for parkways, hedges, etc. They require a minimum amount of water and thrive in almost any soil. Do not wait until cold weather to plant them. The time to do so is now.

**Rose Queen**—A superb new sort of our own raising. Plants extremely dwarf in nature, rarely exceeding one foot in height, and are in constant bloom from late Spring until November. Color is a pleasing shade of rose with a distinct white eye. Trusses exceedingly large. Wonderfully free flowering. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

**Cleopatra**—Old gold and copper.

**Janna**—A pleasing soft pink.

**Farfadot**—Orange and copper.

**Radiation**—Rich red.

**Snow Queen**—Pure white.

**Seraphine**—Rose pink merging to orange.

**Tethys**—Sulphur yellow. Price of any of the foregoing: Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.

**Delicatissima**—The well-known trailing Lantana. Covered with myriads of beautiful lavender pink flowers. Ideal for basket work or as ground cover in warm, sunny locations. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

**GENERAL COLLECTION OF STANDARD DWARF SORTS**

**Amiel**—Red, shaded to orange.

**Crusalis**—Bright orange yellow.

**Isolande**—Burnt orange and red.

## WISTARIAS

The time to plant these for Spring blooming is now. We received this season from Japan some exceedingly fine grafted stock in the following varieties. If you are looking for a vine for a pergola, trellis or for covering a building and desire quick results plant a Wistaria. The plants are extra strong, grown in 8-inch pots and if planted now may be depended on to bloom during February and March.

**MULTIJOUGA ALBA**—Long racemes of pure white flowers. Each \$1.25.

**MULTIJOUGA BLUE**—An intense shade of bright blue. Extra large blossoms borne in racemes, 18 ins. long.

## A WONDERFULLY FINE NEW FERN

Nephrolepis Marshalli

This superb new variety from England is unquestionably one of the most delicate and beautiful of all ostrich plume ferns. The plants grow only about 18 inches high. The fronds are short, lacy and filmy in appearance. An ideal plant as a centerpiece for your table, etc. Beautiful specimens in 5 and 6-inch pots. See these on exhibition at our store. Each, 75c.

## PELARGONIUMS

Lady Washington Geraniums

The stock which we have the pleasure of offering you contains some of the loveliest varieties ever produced. Our collection is second to none in the United States. The plants are of splendid compact habit with flowers and trusses of phenomenal size, and comprises a series of colors not only new, but of matchless beauty. Now is the time to plant them if you would have good strong plants during their blooming period in Spring.

**Anna Rudloff**—Dark red, immense black blotches.

**Andenken an Moskau**—Deep rich purple, black blotches.

**Andenken an London**—Reddish scarlet, white center. Two upper petals blotched black.

**Anita**—Center of flowers white, margined bright rose. Upper petals feathered dark crimson.

**Bertha Wagner**—Deep carmine rose. Edges of petals white.

**Blue Mabel**—Carmine with velvety black blotches.

**Halkonigen**—Light rose.

**Corndie**—Soft rose, white center, maroon blotches.

**Carl Holzmann**—Scarlet, upper petals blotched black.

**Duchess of Cornwall**—Purplish maroon.

**Duchess of Westminster**—Pink and white with crimson blotches.

**Erbprinzessin Ysenberg**—Light red, white at center. Petals edged white. Dots of white over entire surface of bloom.

**Fran Krumb**—Pale soft rose. Upper petals blotched deep purplish red.

**F. H. Howard**—Deep scarlet. Upper petals blotched black.

**Gartendirector Niebert**—Fiery red with black blotches.

**John Martin**—Light purplish maroon.

**Joseph d'Toupler**—Center red, outer petals white.

**Kate Bornemann**—White overlaid salmon pink, blotched rich crimson. Margined.

**Lord Clyde**—White, veined and shaded light purple, blotched velvety crimson.

**Milton**—White, upper petals blotched.

**Mrs. H. J. Jones**—Carmine red, upper petals blotched crimson.

**Miss Saunders**—White, two upper petals blotched purplish crimson.

**Martha Burger**—Bright rose.

**Mrs. E. H. Childs**—Deep rosy pink.

**Montebello**—Pink, blotched white.

**Mad. Talbot**—Pink with white shading.

**Mabel**—Upper petals maroon, lower petals bright rose.

**Olympic**—Pure white.

**Professor Correns**—Deep rose with dark blotches.

**Peter Hoeser**—Fiery brick red. Dark blotches on each petal.

**Pauline Schuster**—Deep rosy carmine with dark blotches.

**Schone Elia**—Salmon rose. Dark blotches on upper petals.

**Volante Nationale Alba**—A superb pure white.

**Price**—Of any of the above varieties from two-inch pots: Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

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9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES

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enables advertisers to secure not only a large but an attentive, appreciative and responsive audience, and, as its circulation is not duplicated by any other newspaper, advertisers who desire to reach the maximum number of buying readers at a minimum cost, cannot afford to ignore its pre-eminent value as a publicity medium.

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- Therefore, get the maximum results at a minimum cost.
- BESGRADE Flour is the cheapest at any price.
- BECAUSE it gives more loaves to the sack.
- BECAUSE on account of its extra quality and flavor together it is more satisfying.
- BECAUSE of its extra nutritious qualities less is required.

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# Fighting as a Science.

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#### VERED PRIMROSES

abundance of bloom in your garden, to sure and plant a border of hardy subjects. Our strain of primroses is a foot high, superb range of colors including yellow, orange, etc. Extra fine ready for immediate plant-

Per Dozen, 75c.

contains some of the loveliest in the United States. The flowers of phenomenal size, and beauty. Now is the time to their blooming period in Spring.

Sample—Center red, outer edges

Sample—White overhail salmon

Sample—White, veined and flushed

Sample—White, upper petals blotched

Sample—Crimson red, upper petals

Sample—White, two upper petals

Sample—Bright rose

Sample—Deep rosy pink

Sample—Pink, blotched white

Sample—Pink with white shading

Sample—Petals maroon, lower com

Sample—Pure white

Sample—Deep rose with dark

Sample—Flare brick red. Black

Sample—Deep rosy carmine with

Sample—Salmon rose. Dark blotches on

Sample—Alba—A superb pure

any of the above varieties from

price: Each, 25c; dozen \$2.50.

Smith

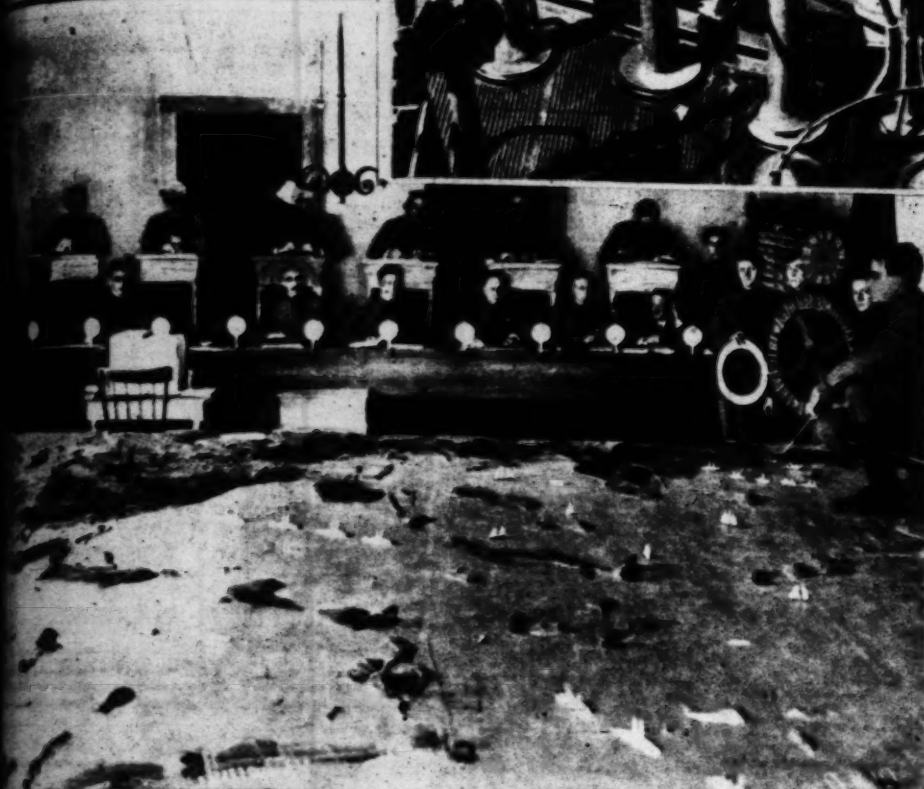
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WASHINGTON. The food bill was passed by the Senate and will go into conference with a committee of the House.

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*His fattening work*



*Uncle Sam's latest sea fighter*

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# Steinway

Abiding absolutely by the highest details of manufacture has won for the Steinway its recognized supremacy.

The business control of the Steinway has been in the hands of members of the Steinway family ever since the first piano that bore their name was made.

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MONDAY MORNING,

## GERMAN

### "Make Pe

Declaration.

#### SUBMARINE A FAILURE.

#### Sub-boat Watch has Run Down.

Speech of Scheidemann's Warning  
in the Reichstag to the  
New Chancellor.

Hope to End War During Sum-  
mer by Means of Divers  
an Illusion.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

OPENHAGEN, July 21.—Berlin newspapers containing the speech of Imperial Chancellor Scheidemann and the debate in the Reichstag have not reached Denmark for some reason, but arriving Hamburg papers give more extensive reports of the speeches in the Reichstag than were transmitted by the Wolff Agency.

Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, particularly opposed the submarine warfare. Its use, he declared, was a triumph of unscrupulous demagoguery. Count Von Reventlow and the Prussian Tages Zeitung playing leading roles. The censorship had prevented effective opposition to the speech by the press. Scheidemann denied the prophecy made some months ago by Herr Von Heydebrand, (Continued on Second Page.)

## THE WORLD'S NEW

### IN TODAY

Covering the Globe.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday.  
(1) Lloyd George's Reply to the Draft. (2) Lloyd George's Reply to the Draft. (3) The Food Bill. (4) The Food Bill. (5) The Food Bill. (6) Strike Riot in Seattle.

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WASHINGTON passed by the conference with House.

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